New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1333 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUARANTINE.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES, &c.

New-York Vessels Quarantined at Baltimore.

YELLOW FEVER CASE.

Mayor Wood, while the proceedings of the Board of Health were still secret, had written to the Baltimoreans gratifying assurances of his sympathy with them in the grievous affliction imposed by the notion that their vessels should be disinfected at Quarantine, and detained if any sickness be found on board. On Friday His Honor again assured the Mayor of Baltimore of his confidence that in a few weeks the Board would repeal the ordinance. His Honor's sympathy does not pester to His Honor's heart. But we hope the Mayor of Baltimore is not cruel enough to laugh in his sleeve while he reads these expressions of sympathy. And yet he must. For this quarantining of Baltimore is with us a new thing—only adopted in an emergency, and when hard pushed by imminent danger. But Baltimore quarantines every vessel during the sickly season,—over them from the Chesapeake, and all from New-York or New-England. The papers of Baltimore must surely have known this when they wrote their "guilty-bodies;"—the Mayor of Baltimore must have known it when he promulgated his intension "to retaliate."—as if there were anything new about this Quarantine, except the shadow of a bad excuse for it. And it would have been more creditable to our Mayor if he, too, had known something of what this ordinance was subject to. The following certificate speaks for itself—all too loudly for the hypocrisy of some of the Baltimore indignants and the ignorance of Mayor Wood and his so sympathizers:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

I do hereby certify and declare that I am Commander of propeller Jackson, which plies between Baltimore and New-York; that I have been engaged in navigating vessels which have made Baltimore their port of entry since 1849; that during said period I have been with my vessel detained and examined off Fort McHenry by the Health Officer of Baltimore, whenever I have entered said port between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November. I do further certify, that all vessels arriving at said port, from whatever place, are subject to said quarantine detention and examined by the said Health Officer; and if no sickness exist on board of such vessels, they are allowed to pass to the wharves in the city; but if sickness exist on board of said vessels, that the vessels, cargoes, crew and passengers, are subjected to quarantine, similar to that which exists in the port of New-York; and I do further certify, that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the charge made by said Health Officer's examination varies, according to vessels, and is from two to six dollars.

E. H. LATFIELD, Commander Propeller Jackson.

We do not grumble at this—we have never grumbled. But is it honest for Baltimore to object to our self-protective quarantine under the circumstances?

YELLOW FEVER.

The brig Ottawa arrived at Quarantine Saturday afternoon from Havana, having lost her mate and one of the crew while in that port, from yellow fever.

TRADE SALE.

Mr. Edwards, Mr. Orton and the Times?

Reported.

Mr. Orton took exception to the accuracy of the statement which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday morning, regarding the difference which occurred between himself and Mr. EDWARDS on Thursday night, and brought the matter before the Trade at 11 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He read the introductory part of the report, and stated that he did not think it necessary to read Mr. EDWARDS' address, delivered on Friday, as he presumed the report in the TIMES was correct; but he was inclined from the circumstances connected with this matter, to ask them whether the statements which he had read were correct or not.

He here read a letter which he had written to the editor of the TIMES on the subject, and the reply received thereto, and continued to say that the letter of Mr. RAYMOND put it out of his power to meet the statement of facts where he understood them to appear. The editor of the TIMES had offered to insert any explanation or explanation which he might think proper to make over his signature.)

He considered that he could choose a more proper time and place than that to ask them whether the circumstances as they appeared in the TIMES did occur. There was a difference of opinion between Mr. EDWARDS and him regarding the intention of two of the rules, which he, however, considered did not confine (rule 9 and rule 24.) With regard to the last rule alluded to, it was not the intention of the Association that it should supersede the regulations formerly in existence; and by rule 24 the rules should be under the general direction of the Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association, who should determine whether invoices offered were in accordance with the rules of the sale, and whose decision should be final on any questions that might arise as to the intent of any regulations of the sale.

The circumstances under which the difference arose were these: when making out his catalogue he was under the impression that he had the books set forth, the value he came to get his list from AUBURN he found there were a few less of unimportant works imprinted, and the information came too late to be inserted in the catalogue, and he thought that it would make no particular difference.

Mr. O. here recounted the imperfect lots, and the number in each that he had been unable to furnish; but he did not remember if any individual had asked for a copy of those books. He told the auctioneer that the books were out, and he specified the item when there was a difference in the Catalogue. Some remarks were made, but he did not feel excited. He considered that the auctioneer had nothing to do with the regulations of the sale, and that his business was simply to sell the books placed in his hands. They had a right to decide whether the statement in the TIMES was correct or not.

A gentleman now asked if any one had a remark to make, and there being no response made, the Trade resolved themselves into a special meeting to take action on the business before them. Mr. APPLETON was moved to the Chair, and Mr. PUTNAM appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary. A gentleman in the body of the meeting here asked Mr. EDWARDS if he had any remarks to make regarding the statement in the TIMES.

Mr. EDWARDS—I did not come here to enter into a controversy with the Trade, and I am perfectly satisfied with the subject as it stands. If the Trade have any prejudice against me I am sorry for it.

Mr. MASON said that the object was to know if the report was correct: First, as regards the dissatisfaction of the buyers with the rules, and second, as regards the language attributed to Mr. ORTON, and Mr. ORTON desires to get the expression of the meeting authenticated.

Mr. MASON here read a resolution covering the whole ground of discussion, censuring the TIMES, approving Mr. ORTON's conduct, and severely censuring Mr. EDWARDS.

A VOICE—You should strike out the latter part against Mr. EDWARDS, as he has apologized.

Mr. EDWARDS—I made no apology, Sir. [Applause.]

Mr. ORTON had no objection to have that portion of the resolution having reference to Mr. EDWARDS withdrawn.

Mr. MASON thought it should remain, as he protested in selling in opposition to the publishers, and said they should be dealt with there reference to the Executive Board.

Mr. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, said that they were all assembled there from their families, and their time should not be wasted in matters of that kind. He therefore moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion being seconded,

Mr. ORTON asked Mr. BUTLER to suspend his motion until the resolution should be put.

Mr. BUTLER said he was opposed to the resolution altogether. The only manner were to be decided by the Association, and not by the Executive Committee of the members of the TRADE.

The Chairman called for the opinion of the meeting on Mr. BUTLER's amendment to adjourn, when the ayes and noes appeared to be so nearly equal that he could not determine whether it was lost or carried. He then desired that a division should be taken; but before this could be effected there were several amendments upon amendments and motions on original motions, all pending together.

Mr. ORTON asked Mr. MASON to substitute for the original resolutions, that the report in the TIMES was incorrect.

A statement was here put to the effect that Mr. ORTON's conduct was correct upon the occasion of his difference with Mr. EDWARDS.

The Chairman declared the ayes had it, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. MASON said the statement in the TIMES was a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. EDWARDS said that one-half or one-fourth of the gentlemen that in the room were not present when the difference occurred between him and Mr. ORTON, and that it would not be proper to take a vote on the matter now.

It was then suggested, in order to put the matter short and avoid further discussion, that a resolution be passed simply stating that the statement in the TIMES was incorrect. A motion to this effect was accordingly put, and the Chairman having called for the ayes and noes, declared the ayes had it.

Mr. EDWARDS said he should like to know what the meeting had actually decided.

[We would also like to know upon what grounds it

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Sunday Mirror.

"Judging by the latest number, Dr. HUNTER's Specialist will be excellent, unobjectionable, valuable and practical. Knowledge, and what are counted, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor says forth his progress—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Pulmonary Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. All the articles will command general attention, and foremost, we should think, the medical profession, is a reply to an examination made by Dr. HALL, editor of the Journal of Health, against imitation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Nimby," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the Journal of Health man. It reminds us of a curious figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Heated Virgin," which had an agreeable feel inside for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on receiving certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscription for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and for sale by all Booksellers.

MOUNT AND AWAY.

Away! away! the Autumn air
With elements of health is rife,
Mount and ride forth, defying care,
And drink new draughts of joy and life.

A steed by DARRAGH'S hand reinforced,
Will bear you safe and swiftly on;
And if you've been by DARRAGH outfitted
Art has no more to teach to you.

Pendent in genius his graphic sound to-day
Among equestrians for and near;
They hold their stocks in full command,
And, self-possessed, they laugh at fear.

The timid girl, in DARRAGH'S school,
Learns with firm hand to guide the rein;
The frightest nag can tame and cool,
And "like CASSANDRA mount the plain."

W.

Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and substantial light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every resident and sojourner should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERBILT,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

THE BLACK PRINCE AGAIN!—Were it not for the growing and conservative influence of the R. N. Y., we should certainly tremble for the Republican principles of Mrs. Sam. The ladies, it appears, have taken the initiative, and determined to use their prerogative in the discharge of their legitimate duties as housekeepers; have determined to cook, bake, boil, fry, stew, roast or heat, with none others than CORY'S PATENT STOVE, the already celebrated Black Prince. The peculiar advantage of these stoves, is the great saving of fuel and the equal adaptation for parlor stove or kitchen range. Sold only by N. CORY, No. 325 Grand-street, and J. H. & W. J. CORY, No. 60 Dewey.

AMBROTYPES.—In answer to many inquiries regarding the permanence of this art the subscriber would say, that the principle of fixing his pictures, though recently applied to the Ambrotype, has been in use long enough to demonstrate its entire indestructibility. Also, that he has the choice of every known method of finishing the Ambrotype. He guarantees the permanence and durability of every picture made at his establishment. M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

Southern families returning home are invited to examine KAY'S stocking-knit undergarments; they are highly recommended for assisting nature in withstanding the nervous influences of low and watery grounds, and preventing the usual sickness of the year. For a variety of new styles of patterns, the above sense of their good qualities and reasonable prices, JAS. E. KAY, manufacturer, importer, and dealer in hosiery and undergarments, No 160 Bowery.

NEW STYLES OF FALL GOODS.—In addition to their extensive stock of new Fall goods, C. & M. B. TOWLE & Co. will offer, to-day, 2000 pieces choice Ombre striped and Chene Silks, at low prices; also, 500 pieces rich striped and plaid Silks, new styles, at 3s. worth $1 25 per yard; Mourning de Laines, Persian and Cashmeres, of new designs, at prices lower than any house in the City.

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RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the finest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

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DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. FRANCIS SAUTER, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Disturbance from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No. 27 Bond-street, New York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

SHAWLS, SILKS AND VELVETS.—CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are now exhibiting their new Fall styles of rich brocade and stella shawls, broads, plaid and stripe silks. Also, a superb assortment of rich Lyons velvets for cloaks and mantillas. For a variety of new styles of patterns, the above will favorably compare with any in the City.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' Piano-forte, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S double Bank Melodeons, fully equal an Organ, of $600. Second-hand Pianos for sale from $30 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

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See Musical World. No. 493 Broadway.

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

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A NEW EDITION NOW ON THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
At BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway, Monday evening, Sept. 24.

CITY POLITICS.

Germans in the Market—New Nominations—Fresh Desertions—Very much of a Muddle.

Meeting of the Republican Delegates.

In compliance with a notice sent to the various Delegates to the State Convention, some sixteen or or eighteen of them assembled at the Astor House on Saturday evening.

Mr. LUMAN SARGWOOD was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHAS. E. ELLIOT appointed Secretary.

A communication was received from Hon. LOCKWOOD, tendering his resignation as a delegate. Mr. E. A. STANBURY requested to name a substitute as he would be unable to attend the Convention personally. Granted.

Mr. PERU then moved that Mr. R. H. LEMONT be elected to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Mr. J. K. BAILEY. Some discussion here arose relative to the propriety of admitting a Whig to fill a place made by the resignation of a Democrat.

During the discussion, the names of D. C. BOYD and A. HALL were also proposed to fill the vacancy. On motion, a ballot was entered into for the election of the three named, which resulted in the choice of Mr. HALL.

Mr. ELLIOT then proposed that the meeting adopt some rule for the government of the New-York Delegation before going to Syracuse. After some discussion the motion was lost.

Mr. C. LUMAN then made a suggestion to the effect that the meeting make an expression of its sentiments with respect to the Maine Law.

Pending a somewhat animated discussion of the proposition, the meeting adjourned. The delegates, or a majority of them, will leave this City on the Isaac Newton, for Syracuse, this evening.

Still Another Party!—The German Democrats in the Field—Who Bids Most?

The German Democrats, having resolved no longer to quietly give their votes and get none of the spoils, have organized in the different Wards, and appointed delegates to a General Convention. The first meeting of this body was held yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at No. 123 West Thirtieth-street. There were present delegates from the Fifth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. Mr. WM. LETTERIER, of the Twentieth, was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. A. KLEIN, of the Seventeenth, was chosen temporary Secretary. The order of business was then resolved upon, and the Convention proceeded to the election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Mr. WM. JOHN LETTERIER of the Twentieth Ward.

First Vice President, Gustave Schoenke of the Seventeenth Ward.

Second Vice President, A. J. NEI, of the Twenty-second Ward.

First Secretary, Dr. Charles A. Klein of the Seventeenth Ward.

Second Secretary, Dr. Haenlein, of the Twentieth Ward.

It was then resolved to take speedy steps for the organization of committees in the remaining wards containing a large German population.

Dr. FORNACH then addressed the meeting on the subject of the present political corruption. He doubts whether the Germans could effect anything, and was going on to give his views on the subject, when

The President called him to order, and stated that, as there were eight or ten thousand German Democratic voters in New-York, by throwing their votes with the Hards or Softs, they could induce one of these parties to give them their due share of nominations.

Dr. FORNACH then explained the objects of the Workingmen's party.

The meeting adjourned to meet early this week at the call of its officers.

Legs hier was in great favor, and each of the regulars partook with it a huge portion of the accustomed destruction of sauerkraut the stated Poughkeepsie Dutchman who drank sixty glasses in a couple of hours.

Probable.

The following is given as the probable ticket of the Hards. Hosts have been nominated, but none definitely acted on yet:

Judge Bosworth for Supreme Court, William H. Leffard for Common Pleas, Jonas B. Phillips and Michael Ulshoefer for Superior Court, and John D. McGregor for Marine Court, John B. Haskin for Corporation Counsel, James B. Bunnel for Sheriff, Richard B. Connolly for County Clerk, Nathaniel S. Seiah for Commissioner of Repairs, Alderman Howard for Street Commissioner, Elias L. Smith for Comptroller, Dr. Vache for City Inspector.

City Politics Declining.

Declining is all the go. Judge LOTT declined the Soft nomination to the Judgeship of Appeals: ODGEN HOFFMAN to the Attorney Generalship, and their example is infectious. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, who ran last year on the Tammany and K. N. tickets declines now his chance to be Attorney of the City. They say DR. JAS. R. WARD declines to run for Almshouse Governor, and that HON. T. HARDY, Esq., also declines the Whig nomination for the Comptroller's berth.

Whig Nominations.

For Councilmen—Eighth District, LEMUEL PARKER; Ninth—GEO. A. BARNEY; Tenth—WM. E. CRANE; Fifty-ninth—FRANCIS R. GUEST.

☞ The "New Temperance" or "Cool Liquor" party is still alive and kicking. They dit nothing of importance on Saturday night.

☞ A Hard Shell organization No. 2 is talked about, to have two planks, plenty of liquor and death to the K. N.'s; the Administration to be neglected and—a Central Committee formed, if the party is large enough to furnish the requisite number of one from each Ward. From this new-laid egg great things are reasonably expected.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

He Declines.

Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, who was elected a Delegate to the State Republican Convention from the Second Assembly District, declines serving.

K. N. Nominations.

The K. N.'s of the Third Assembly District have placed in nomination for Assembly HENRY WOOD of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

☞ Mr. GEO. H. HAYWARD furnishes the following as the Republican Delegates and Alternates of the Third Assembly District: Delegates, JOSEPH REEVE, S. ALPHEUS SMITH. Alternates, STEPHEN CROWELL and JOHN TORRISON.

Alleged Forgery and Embezzlement.

A merchant doing business at No. 55 Hudson-street, Hoboken, N. J., was yesterday arrested by Policeman ROSS, of the Lower Police Court, charged on the complaint of CHRISTIAN HERCHERT, of the firm of DAUBER & Co., jewelers, of No. 37 John-street, with embezzlement and forgery. In the complaint it is alleged that about three years since, defendant was employed as a clerk, by complainant, in the above firm, and that about the 1st of January last, he (defendant) sold to one SCHRAM, of New-Orleans, a quantity of goods amounting to $800, and also to other parties whose names are not assigned, goods in all amounting to $3,000, and that he applied the proceeds to his own uses, refusing to make account thereof; and that on the 10th Aug. last or thereabouts, defendant forged the name of the firm for his own benefit and behoof to two promissory notes one in favor of C. SCHWARZWALDER for $200, and one in favor of RICHARD ROCKS for an amount unknown. In each instance the latter holds a power of attorney to act for the firm, given him by complainant himself. Justice CONNOLLY held him for an examination.

Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made during the forty-eight hours, ending yesterday evening, for intoxication was large; they were distributed as follows:—

SATURDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	12
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	3
At the Essex, before Justice Wood	25
Total	40

SUNDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	29
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearsey	20
At the Essex, before Justice Wood	24
Total	73
Total for 48 hours	111

☞ Codfish are scarce in all the fishing grounds this season. Fewer smacks than usual are at Provincetown.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

CONTINUANCE OF BAD NEWS.

Death of the President of the Howard Association.

The Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We regret to be again compelled to record further sad tidings from those sorrow-stricken cities. The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, announced the sickness of Wm. B. Ferguson, Esq., the leader of the noble band of Howards, who have so steadfastly resisted the progress of the pestilence, and the telegraph last night brought the news of his death, which will be received every where with sincere regret. The following is the telegraphic summary:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The steamer from Norfolk brings no intelligence to noon on Saturday.

The weather had been exceedingly unfavorable, and nothing can be more appalling than the present aspect of affairs.

Mr. FERGUSON, the President of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning, and his death added greatly to the despondency of the people. The physicians say that the disease has lost none of its malignancy.

At Norfolk on Thursday there were 46 interments, and on Friday 38; while 30 orders for coffins had been left with undertakers up to 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Miss Wallace, from New-York, was doing well.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were twenty-two deaths; on Friday, twenty-five; and on Saturday, about thirty.

Drs. Walters, of Baltimore, and Rizer, of Philadelphia, were very ill.

Acting Mayor Holliday was taken to the hospital yesterday. It is estimated that there are now about 2,200 persons in Portsmouth, of whom 2,000 are either convalescents or still sick.

Acclimated physicians and nurses are much needed; but the authorities hope no more will come from the North who have not had the fever, otherwise they will only furnish fresh victims.

The shipping in our harbor, engine houses, &c., displayed their flags at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Mr. Ferguson, who was formerly a citizen of Baltimore.

Wm. Fowler, of this city, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, by jumping from the cars while in motion.

The following are the principal names of the dead in Norfolk, Sept. 21: Mr. Bellman, organist of the Catholic Church; Mrs. Seaman, nurse from Richmond; Miss Thorneghood, Miss C. A. Crosbie, Wm. Wood, Martin Kelly, Francis Winter, Rachel Parker, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Bagley, Thos. Downes, Harrison Bust, Samuel Smith, C. Woodworth, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Rose's child, Mr. Custis, Miss C. A. Corlies.

SEPT. 22.—William B. Ferguson, William Reed, of the Howard Association, Benj. Quick, Dr. Alexander Gault, Postmaster; Mrs. E. H. Dilk, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Matthews, Thomas Gilbert, a daughter of Augustus Winslow, a son of Mr. Hill.

Caleb Bonsal, Esq., has had the black vomit, and Dr. Capree, of New-York, is very ill.

Rev. Louis Wolke, of the Episcopal Church, is improving, and is now able to sit up. Rev. Mr. Smith was taken ill yesterday.

We extract from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers:

THE DEATHS AT NORFOLK.

There were about 30 deaths in Norfolk on Wednesday, and up to noon on Thursday there was nothought to be any abatement in the disease.

Among the recent deaths in Norfolk are Captain C. TABB, Newton Armstrong, Joseph C. Addison's daughter, Capt. Armstrong, Edward Howlett and wife, Miss Olivia (daughter of the late Archibald Briggs,) Benjamin Wellington, Edward James, Horace Dewey, William Enos (Pilot,) Patsy Busby, Margaret Dewey, Ann E. Chastee, Mrs. Hurst, Mr. Kean, John Thomas, 2 children of the late W. H. Sorey, and 3 names unknown.

Martha Richardson; Mr. John Kean, No. 24 Bank-street; Thomas Gibbs, a woman at the Cotton Factory; Wm. Lovett, John M. Watts, Chapel-street; Mrs. Bust, wife of Caleb Butt; Martha Pan and Miss Butcher.

Dr. Robert H. Gordon is not dead as was reported. He, as well as Drs. Tunstall and Blow, are extremely ill. The latter has had black vomit.

Richard B. Tunstall, (brother of Dr. T.'s,) Wm. Seymour, Miss Delaney, Wm. Reed, the organist of the Roman Catholic Church, (name unknown,) Benjamin Quick, child of the late Wm. B. Sorey, Capt. Hicks, (acting warden of the jail,) and Caleb Bonsal are very ill. John D. Gordon, (broker,) is quite sick to-day. Another report represents him to be better. Edward Delany, (brother of the ex-mayor,) is out. Thomas White, of the city police, is convalescing, and will be out in a few days. Dr. Capree and Miss Wallace, (nurse,) from New-York, Mrs Edward Doth was attacked yesterday. Two deaths in the Hospital last night.

THE DEATHS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Thursday, 20 P. M.—There were 14 deaths yesterday, viz:—James M. Veale; James Britton's wife; Thomas Cady; negro man of Mrs. Priscilla Haynes; Thomas Stewart; child of Wm. T. Taylor; Joseph Dedley; Edward Morris; John Hughes; negro man of Dr. Ramsey; Mrs. Thomas Jardon; A. Billisolly, Jr.; Mrs. Andrew Brice, and Edward Gray's child.

There were 11 deaths in Portsmouth to-day up to 2 o'clock P. M.

Robt. W. Greves, of Portsmouth, is reported to be dying. His brother, Wm. B. Graves, of the Howard Association, is well, and returns to New-York in this evening's boat.

Nelson C. Etheridge, Alexander Etheridge and Henry Bezrot are ill.

Dr. Riser is improving. Dr. Barry is quite sick. Dr. Walters was taken sick to-day. Dr. James L. Hatten, (one of the resident physicians,) who has rendered good service from the beginning of the epidemic, was to-day conveyed to the Naval Hospital sick of the fever. Drs. Aspril and Hamil, I am pleased to say, are again out, and our enterprising and accommodating little Postmaster, Whit Asheu, is again at his post; he is a little thinner in flesh, but as cheerful as a cricket and as sharp "as a steel trap."

Mrs. Mathew Alwyne, of Portsmouth, died this morning.

BURNING TAR.

As we are leaving our anchorage this evening, dense volumes of smoke indicate the burning of tar in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

SENDING PHYSICIANS AWAY.

Several physicians and nurses who have recently arrived from the North have been sent back. The authorities in Norfolk have sufficient sick on their hands, and they think it impolitic to import fresh victims.

MATTERS AT CAMP FALLS.

CAMP FALLS, Hampton, Sept. 10.—Saturday night a heavy rain beat through the tents of Camp Falls, and the consequence was that several cases of sickness occurred among the few who had taken refuge under them. Provision was immediately made for them at a neighboring house, and I learn that the tents have been entirely deserted. The encampment was projected by the most benevolent and humane gentlemen in the hope of rescuing some at least, of their brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth, from the very jaws of death; but it has proved, I heartily regret to say, a failure. The city of tents went up with the best wishes and brightest hopes; its failure sadly disappoints those who built it with such willing and eager hands.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The Baltimore Relief Fund has now reached the amount of $45,963. Contributions continue to flow in with a generosity that does infinite honor to the hearts of our countrymen.

LETTER FROM BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 17.

ROBERT A. DENNIS, Esq., Chairman—*Dear Sir*: I take the first opportunity after my return to reply to your communication of the 11th inst., which reached me while on a journey.

I find, upon inquiry, that collections in the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland have already been so general as to have anticipated the effect of a pastoral letter. Had I been in Baltimore three weeks ago I should have deemed it a duty to address my diocese upon the subject. While I regret having lost the opportunity, I cannot but feel happy in the assurance that the prompting was unnecessary, and that the blessed work has been the less gone on and will go on. Very respectfully, your friend and servant, W. R. WHITTINGHAM.

The Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The yellow fever is making terrible ravages at Natchez, Vicksburg and Waterproof. At the latter place nearly all the inhabitants are sick with it.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Yellow Fever is here no longer considered epidemic. The number of deaths by it during the present week will not equal those from other causes.

The deaths by fever of the hospital for the past week were only forty-four, which is a gratifying reduction as compared with the previous six or eight weeks.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The First French Republic—Anniversary by the Society of the Mountain.

The Anniversary of the Proclamation of the French Republic of 1792 was celebrated by the "La Montagne" Society of this City on Saturday. At an early hour in the afternoon the Society assembled at its rooms, No. 62 Leonard-street, and from thence proceeded to the public houses of M. NIEMAN, at West Hoboken, and there dined. Speeches were made by Col. FORBES, M. DE LESCLUSE and others; patriotic songs were sung, &c., and then the Society returned to the City.

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Society and its invited guests assembled at Washington Hall, (a German lager bier saloon,) in Elizabeth-street, to celebrate the day by a banquet, but unfortunately, owing to some misunderstanding, the Hall was already in the possession of another Society—a German Singing Club—and no banquet was prepared. This circumstance led to a good deal of noisy talk, and not a little indignation; but matters were finally compromised by the withdrawal of the German Society.

In the meantime, a great many who came to the "banquet" had retired in disgust, and the few that remained—between fifteen and twenty—sat down to empty tables, and betook themselves to lager bier and cigars. Neither Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, nor Mr. CAUSSIDIERE, whose names were appended to the call for the celebration, were present. After waiting some time the assembly organized, by naming Citizen SPITTENDORF President; Citizens GEO. N. SANDERS, A. P. GILLES and SABATIER, Vice Presidents; and Citizen GERST Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a speech very long and terribly "red." He executed the aid given to America to establish her independence, and thought that America should recollect this in gratitude. He eulogized ROBESPIERRE, VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU. When our Republic is attacked all should sustain her. The Republic wanted is *la Republique Universelle*, and this can only be attained when royalty will no longer exist anywhere. He spoke mainly in favor of Socialism, and thought if all nations would agree on that, then six hours would be enough to satisfy the workingman's material and intellectual wants.

Mr. GIRONDETT next addressed the meeting and Mr. SABATIER followed. Mr. F. TRUFFART recited a poem which he had written on the anniversary, and Mr. A. P. GILLES gave the toast "*A la mort de tous les tyrans.*" (to the death of all tyrants,) and subsequently made a speech.

Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS was then introduced to the meeting. He said that although he did not understand by the voice one word that had been said, but to the sentiments expressed, as interpreted to him by the action of the speakers, and the responses of their auditors, he gave entire and hearty approbation. He next lauded the Chairman, Mr. SPITTENDORF, and expressed the fear that Slavery had had something to do with the peculiarities of the meeting. He (Mr. S.) had no intention to have introduced such a question, and he was sure the presiding officer had not. This was a meeting for white men, and not for niggers in Europe, and wherever else he had been he had borne the front of Red Republicanism. Though he was the friend of VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC, still he was of the LINDLY ROSLIN school. He was for death to tyrants. He was for the guillotine, and he would work it by steam, by G—d. (Applause.) He concluded by a sentiment, that "The Red Republicans of America must work and wait until the 4th of March, 1857. Cuba and the Eleinore tax will be their opportunity.

Citizen CONSTANT, who had been in the South, thought that the cause of the South were better cared for than the workingmen of France.

Mr. LE CLERC made a short speech, in which he urged America to render to Europe the aid which Europe had rendered to her.

Mr. WM. J. ROSS earnestly deprecated the agitation of sectional questions of institutions, birth or creed in this Republic, and regarded the disunion movement as the work of the European reaction confessed against our liberties.

Mr. SAUNDERS thought Mr. ROSS's speech treasonable, and replied to it at some length.

The following resolutions were offered and declared adopted amid much confusion:

Resolved, That all the members of this meeting will work hand in hand with the true National Democracy advocated by the Hard Shells.

Resolved, That every French American citizen will be found at the Democratic and Immortal ranks by side with the National Democracy of New-York.

Mr. GIRONDETT opposed the passage of the resolution anforeign to the purposes of the meeting.

"La Republique Romaine" was sung by Citizen INGUET.

The "Marseillaise" was then sung in a grand refrain, and at 11½ o'clock the company dispersed.

Canal-street Temperance Association—Farewell Address.

The Canal-street Temperance Association had a public meeting at Convention Hall last evening to bid farewell to their esteemed brother and active co-worker, S. F. FORBES, Esq., previous to his removal to the East. There was a large attendance, including quite a number of ladies. MORRIS DE CAMP, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair. A very eloquent and able address was delivered by Mr. FORBES, and at its conclusion, on motion of Mr. B. BUCKMAN, seconded by the Secretary, Mr. WM. NASH, a vote of thanks to Mr. FORBES was unanimously adopted.

Visit of the Boston Overseers.

The Overseers of the Boston House of Correction, (Messrs. THATCHER BRAL, Chairman; C. S. BURGESS, ED. H. BRAINERD, LEVI BOLES, ROBERT COWMAN, J. A. CUMMINGS, L. S. CRASIN, JOSEPH L. DREW, L. W. HALL, G. W. MESSINGER, F. B. WINTER and CHAS. T. WOODMAN,) accompanied by their Chaplain, visited this City yesterday, and inspected several of our public institutions. In the forenoon they were received by His Honor the Mayor, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. Under the protection of Capt. LEONARD the afternoon was devoted to the brief inspection of Blackwell's Island, the Randall's Island Nursery, and the Refuge—then, departing for Philadelphia on a similar mission.

☞ The Honorable MIKE WALSH is writing some letters of his European travel. They may not much help him in his approaching contest with JOHN KELLEY for the contested seat in Congress, but if he has them done up hereafter in book shape and bound in cloth, they will entitle him to an invitation to the next Publishers' Banquet. So he will not travel in vain.

☞ The Police Commissioners met Saturday afternoon, and investigated the case of Policeman WARNER, on the complaint of Messrs. ISAAC L. and JOHN MOFFET, referred to in the TIMES of the 17th inst. Decision being reserved.

☞ Commodore BOARMAN is packing up to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and retire to Virginia. He will probably be off on the 2d of October, his time expiring on 1st. Commodore ARMSTRONG has arrived to take his place.

☞ The *Florida* (steamer) took out to Savannah, on Saturday, over 900 barrels of apples and potatoes.

☞ The *Sea Jacinto* leaves for the East Indies on the 10th proxime.

☞ The *Argo* and *Ariel*, rival steamers, left for Havre on Saturday. A race.

Fires.

The tow-boat *Wave*, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, was sixteen years old, and commanded by CHAS. GERMAIN. The fire originated in the after cabin, but from what cause has not been ascertained. The boat is insured for $8,000—$3,000 each in the Pacific, Astor and Atlantic offices of this City, and $2,000 in some other office, the name of which we have not ascertained.

A canal boat lying at Pier No. 26 East River, caught fire about 11 o'clock Friday night, from a defect in the furnace. The flames were promptly extinguished. Damage about $150.

At about 5 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, an alarm for the Sixth District was caused by a fire at No. 102 Astoria Av. But little damage was done.

A dwelling house and bakery at No. 135 West Seventeenth-street, was damaged by fire to a small extent, about 2½ o'clock, Sunday morning. JAMES ELBERT, the occupant of the building, is under arrest on suspicion of setting fire to the premises.

An alarm of fire for the Eighth District was occasioned at 61 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, by the chimney of No. 6 Pearl-street, taking fire.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hints on Sowing Wheat.

The certainty of the wheat crop as compared with other staple farm productions; its universal adaptability as an article of food; the safety, best and cheapest with which it may be transported to any part of the world where needed; and its being preëminently a cash-yielding material all point out this crop as one worthy of the great attention of farmers in every section of the country, where its cultivation is not precluded by the circumstances of soil or climate. The uniformly high or at least remunerative prices for several years past, and the probability of a continued European demand, for a year or more after the establishment of peace—an event not prospectively remote—are additional considerations which should prompt to sowing a large breadth the present Autumn. We will, therefore, throw out a few hints upon the methods of increasing the amount sown, and process of cultivation.

There are many acres upon every farm that may be sown to wheat, with a prospect of only half a crop—fields that to lie in stubble or poor pasture. The opinion that all grass land should be plowed previous to harvest, and lie sometime as Summer-fallow, is erroneous. A meadow or pasture may be turned over in September, and wheat sown directly upon the inverted sod. Such land should be well harrowed after plowing, and if very poor, a light coating of rotted manure or guano be worked into the surface to supply the necessities of the plant until the decay of the underlying sods. Stubble land, whether of oats, wheat or barley, may also be sown profitably, if a coating of manure or guano be applied; and it is even better to obtain a half or two-thirds crop, than to let such ground lie idle for a whole year. Those who understand well the philosophy of manuring, find no difficulty in getting remunerative crops of wheat every year from the same field, though a rotation of crops is always advisable, where it can be done without contracting the amount of the more important crop.

SELECTION OF SEED.

This should be attended to before as well as after threshing. The wheat ripening earliest should invariably be saved for seed. The manner of threshing is important. When wheat is *crowded* through a machine with close setting, sharp teeth, a great number of the kernels are broken, or crushed so as to destroy the germ, though the fracture may not be perceptible to the eye, at least without careful inspection. We have counted ten to twenty-five in a hundred kernels thus spoiled for seed. We have latterly recommended to place the whole sheaves upon the barn floor, and beat off with the flail the largest and best kernels for seed; and then lay aside the sheaves to be run through a machine afterwards. Two men will readily beat off thirty to sixty bushels of seed in a day, if the threshing floor is adjacent to the wheat-mow, since a very little bending will take out half or more of the grain.

Select the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. To pass over the generally established principle that "like produces like," there is an important consideration that we have not seen referred to by writers on the selection of various kinds of seed. Every seed contains not only the germ of the future plant, but also a supply of nourishment for the *first wants* of the young shoot. The germ of the wheat seed is very small, and the great bulk of the kernel is composed of what must nourish the germ until it has sent forth roots into the soil and leaves into the air. If now the kernel be small or shriveled, the young shoot will lack for nourishment, will get a poor start, and for a long time have but a comparatively feeble growth; while from the full, plump kernel the shoot will derive a full supply of pabulum, will send forth vigorous roots and leaves, and will have a much better chance for a rapid after-growth. These hundred pounds, the sum of guano, ultimately supplied to the soil as much nourishment as there is in a single plump kernel of wheat. This reasoning must appear obvious to every one; and to this we may add the fact that, in our own experience, as well as from extended observation, we have found the practice of selecting large seed to be highly profitable. Our method has been to run the wheat designed for seed over a coarse screen, which sorted out only about one-third of the largest kernels. After pursuing this method for a very few years, the general character of the wheat was so much improved that after selecting one-third of the plumpest kernels for seed and home use, what remained still commanded the highest market price. Another advantage of this course is that we thus get rid of all "foul stuff."

Varieties of Seed.—Almost every section of the country has some particular variety of wheat which has been found best adapted to the locality, and no general rule can be given. Let every farmer be sure and get the best, and not sow a poorer variety *because he happens to have it.* He can usually exchange with a neighbor, giving wheat good for consumption or market, for that which is more valuable for seed. Better to expend a dollar more for good seed than sow poor, when $10@$12 per acre is to be laid out in other expenses of cultivation. An additional yield of two or three bushels for the same labor in cultivating will well repay the difference between good and bad seed.

From nearly all accounts of the past and present year, the Red Mediterranean wheat has been found the most reliable, and wherever this seed is accessible we advise to procure it for a part or the whole of the next crop.

HOW WHEAT EARLY.

Every year's experience and observation show more and more plainly the importance of sowing wheat early. One half or more of the reports from the wheat crop during two years past contain in substance the following: "Early sown wheat is good, but late sown is Winter-killed," or "injured by the insect." Wheat should get *well rooted* before frosts set in. The *long* roots will be far less liable to be thrown out by frost. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe the seeds fall to the ground and commence growing again. North of latitude 42° it would be better if every grain of wheat were in the ground early in September. From 40° to 42°, wheat sowing should be *finished* by the first week in October.

METHOD OF SOWING WHEAT.

Every person raising twenty or thirty acres of wheat can well afford to purchase a seed-drill, unless he can join a neighbor in buying one. Some of the advantages of drilling-in wheat instead of sowing broadcast may be summed up as follows:

The seed is put into the ground at a uniform depth, the plants come up evenly, grow evenly, and ripen at the same time.

A much smaller quantity of seed is required, because no allowance need be made for portions left partially covered, or covered too deeply; nor for a large number of seeds falling together, as usually happens in broadcast sowing; nearly half a bushel of seed per acre may thus be saved, which, with the present high price of wheat, would pay the cost of a seed-sower the first year, upon a large farm, or where several would farmers unite in purchasing one.

Where the plants grow at uniform distances the light and air enter more freely, and a more vigorous growth is secured. Direct experiments have shown that where the heads of wheat stand well apart the kernels upon each head are plumper, and often more than double the number of those upon heads growing closely together.

With the plants at equal distances, the roots occupy the whole soil, and do not interfere with each other, and there is a greater certainty of using up all the fertilizers applied to the ground.

Next to drilling-in wheat we recommend plowing it in with shallow furrows. If this method the grain is covered more uniformly with the plow than it would be with a harrow; the plants come up in rows and admit light and air; and as they stand between the small ridges the soil from these will crumble down with frost, and falling around the roots, will be partially equivalent to hoeing. Of course the ground should not be touched with harrow, roller or brush after the wheat is plowed in.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.

These must be varied to meet the condition of the soil. Where the ground is cold and wet, and consequently contains undecayed vegetable matter, alkalies, such as newly slacked lime or unleached ashes, are highly valuable. In soils not abounding already in sulphate of iron or sulphuric acid in some form, plaster of paris is an excellent fertilizer, as it—so to speak—catches ammonia from the air and from rain water, and thus supplies wheat with one of its best stimulants. Barn-yard manures of all kinds are always good. We recommend less rotting or composting than is usually practiced; let the manure, even to long straw, be kept from fermenting, and get it *under* the surface soil, where it will without fail decay gradually and furnish just the nourishment needed. If this is done there will not be a waste of the greater part of the best elements which are usually lost in the rotting process. Clover plowed under when at its full growth, and while still green, is one of the very best fertilizers for wheat. When clover, or manure, or sod is once plowed under, whether before or after the harvest season, it should never be turned up again. Let the surface be thoroughly pulverized with a heavy, sharp harrow or with a cultivator, but never use the plow a second time, at least not deeply enough to throw up to the surface the organic or vegetable substances buried at the first plowing.

Of all "*foreign manures*" yet tried upon wheat, there has none been found so *generally* beneficial as genuine Peruvian guano. Wheat seems to delight especially in ammonia, and guano furnishes this in abundance at the cheapest rate. Much value has been claimed for super-phosphate of lime and other manufactured articles, but the benefit derived from these often lies *more* in the advertisement of the interested manufacturers, than in any observed valuable results. Comparatively good results have, indeed, been observed, but it is worthy of remark that these have always followed where guano, or some good substitute for it, has been added to the super-phosphate. The safer, cheaper plan for the purchaser is, to go to the fountain head and get the pure, unadulterated guano itself.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF SOILS FOR WHEAT.

First of all, after making it dry, let it be stirred deeply; we do not say plowed deeply in the common acceptation of that word, for it is not always advisable to turn up to the surface a great depth of the sub-soil. This may be poisonous, or otherwise unfit for direct contact with the young plant. But it should at least be stirred below with a sub-soil plow to let in air and allow water to drain off. If this is done the roots will strike down to a greater depth; they will derive more nourishment, as well as sap with which to appropriate the food collected from the air by the leaves; the frost will be less likely to heave them out; and the roots thus allowed by the deep cultivation to penetrate deep downwards, will be below the temporary effect of the sun in long drouths or hot weather.

Where under draining is not already done wheat soil should in all cases be plowed in narrow lands, and the dead furrows between be left deep and well cleaned out, so that no water shall stand in the soil during freezing weather. A single illustration will show the importance of this. Dry or partly dry solid substances like soil, are but comparatively little expanded and contracted by heat and cold, while water will swell and contract in freezing and thawing just as much as the same bulk of water itself. Now a wet soil by these alternate expansions and contractions, breaks and tears the roots of wheat, and if it is not Winter-killed outright, it will be so much injured as to have a sickly, late growth in the Spring—a result not found where the soil is free from water during Winter. All Winter crops are in a similar condition. Hence, we repeat, let the best provision possible be made to keep the ground free from water during freezing weather.

Selecting Seeds.

This is peculiarly the time of seed-gathering, and much depends upon the care and skill exercised. It may be laid down as a general rule, that the earliest and best specimens of plants should invariably be chosen to furnish the germs of a future crop.

Corn is the most important production of our country, and special care should be taken to select seed now for Spring planting. After deciding from experience what variety is best adapted to a particular locality, let the next attention be directed to finding the fields or stalks which have ripened first, for a quick growth and early maturity are the most important considerations in a country where, on the average, one-tenth of the crop is annually lost by frost. Next to early ripening, look for those stalks which are most prolific in large ears. The ears themselves should be chosen with reference to their being well filled out with kernels at each end. Those ears which are true to the variety should be taken. If the kernels are of mixed colors they are hybrids, and will not produce as well as if pure.

The same principle applies in selecting other seeds. Choose the finest potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, melons, egg plants, beets, carrots, tomatoes, onions, peppers, &c., and the best and earliest beans and peas, and let them be carefully preserved till wanted. Care exercised upon such matters is not only a benefit to the person immediately interested, but is also a public good, by so much as it improves the general quality and fruitfulness of the various productions of the soil.

Agricultural—Good Effects of Underdraining.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: If I cannot say that I am personally acquainted with the subjects of the following short narrative, I can give you reliable assurances that in it the benefits arising from a system of thorough underdrainage are not exaggerated.

Some years ago the son of an English farmer came to the United States, and let himself as a farm laborer, in this State, on the following conditions: commencing work at the first of September, he was to work ten hours a day for three years, and to receive in payment a deed of a field containing twelve acres—securing himself by an agreement, by which his employer was put under bonds of $2,000 to fulfil his part of the contract; also, during these three years, he was to have the control of the field; to work it at his own expense, and to give his employer one-half the proceeds. The field lay under the South side of a hill, was of dark heavy clay resting on a bluish-colored solid clay subsoil, and for many years previous, had not been known to yield anything but a yellowish, hard, scrunted vegetation. The farmer thought the young man was a simpleton, and that he, himself, was most wise and fortunate; but the former, nothing daunted by this opinion, which he was not unconscious that the latter entertained of him, immediately hired a set of laborers, and set them to work in the field trenching as earnestly as it was well possible for men to labor. In the morning and evening, before and after having worked his ten hours as per agreement, he worked with them, and continued to work in this way until, about the middle of the following November, he had finished the laying of nearly 5,000 yards of good tile underdrains. He then had the field plowed deep and thoroughly, and the earth thrown up as much as possible into ridges, and thus let it remain during the Winter. Next Spring he had the field again plowed as deep as before, then cross plowed and thoroughly pulverized with a heavy harrow, then sowed it with oats and clover. The yield was excellent—nothing to be compared to it had ever before been seen upon that field. Next year it gave two crops of clover, of a rich dark green, and enormously heavy and luxuriant; and the year following, after being measured at an expense of some $7 an acre, nine acres of the field yielded 625 bushels of corn, and 25 wagon loads of pumpkins; while from the remaining three acres were taken 90 bushels of potatoes—the return of this crop being upwards of $1,000. The time had now come for the field to fall into the hands of its possessor, and the former unbounded confidence placed by him in his employer had ceased to exist; and when this was unhesitatingly responded, he offered $2,000, which was accepted.

The young man's crop stood thus:

Half proceeds of oats and straw, first year	$165 00
Half value of sheep pasturage, first year	25 00
Half of first crops of clover, first year	112 50
Half of second crops of clover, including seed, second year	125 00
Half of sheep pasturage, second year	75 00
Half of crops of corn, pumpkins and potatoes, third year	250 00
Received from farmer for relinquishment of title	2,000 00
Account Dr.	$2,152 50
To underdraining, labor and tiles	$293 00
To labor and manure, 2 seasons	475 00
To labor, given to farmer, $16 per month, 30 months	480 00—1,376 50
Balance in his favor	$1,776 50

Our farmers must learn that knowledge and enterprise and perseverance exercised in their business, will not only add a hundred fold to their own income, but will also confer more permanent benefits upon our country than those qualities exercised in the same degree in any other business whatever.

Yours truly, W. D.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

Frost—Potatoes—Crops—Agriculture and John M. Botts in New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHARLEMONT, N. H., Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

That sly fellow, Jack Frost, visited our Connecticut valley last night, and his footprints are this morning everywhere visible. The vines are collapsed; the tomatoes hold up their shriveled stalks piteously; the corn hangs out signals of distress—its ears are pinched, and the leaves of the maples are leaving.

Talking of crops, it is a sad fact that the rot has extensively attacked our potatoes. One fourth of my elegant looking "Chenangos" are blighted, and I hear of many other pieces in the same bad way. The plentiful rains may have had something to do with renewing a disease which we had begun to hope had disappeared. This will cause a "firmness" in the market which, twenty days ago, if was supposed would be glutted with an unexampled crop. It is quite common, however, to see fields of four, five, and even ten acres of potatoes.

One enterprising individual below me on the river, has *one hundred* acres planted with this delicious Irish esculent. Many pieces of corn are late, and will be much injured by the frost. But, on the whole, the crops of all kinds are abundant. The Fall feed is and will be excellent—a matter of much moment to keepers of flocks and herds, and to the consumers of butter and beef.

Three topics of a public nature have recently interested our citizens in this State. The result of the Maine election, the reported speeches of Gov. SHANNON and the speech of JOHN M. BOTTS about State Fair at Manchester. This latter was a noteworthy achievement. Mr. BOTTS discussed National politics, which he claimed it was the right of any body to discuss any where; and after a most adroit exordium, he denounced FRANKLIN PIERCE in good round terms, to twenty thousand of his neighbors and acquaintances, as the only man responsible for the "iniquitous repeal of the Missouri Compromise." He was loudly cheered, and not a note of disapprobation was heard from the vast audience! It is rather significant in more respects than one, and was a very successful experiment.

Yours, TWISSBACK.

Letter from Mrs. Talbot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is with the most earnest desire to do away with the effects of your announcement in to-day's paper, under the caption of "Abortion and awful disclosures," that I beg leave to be heard. I do not wish to palliate or even have the appearance of countenancing a profession revolting to the feelings of any one not associating with crime. But a life in New-York to man in the habitual routine of business, presents nothing but a catalogue of misery; and to such let me appeal. To this end I ask your indulgence, and a space in your columns. Why should not such men as ——, and ——, and sundry others, escape their deserts, when gentle, lovely women, who come from the sanctity of home thousands of miles to save themselves from disgrace and family persecution in which a [illegible] fully would entangle them, are exposed in public print? When the affidavit was made, it was made in rage, and a spirit of revenge for wrongs inflicted [illegible] endured. With feelings of bitterness [illegible] of the most exaggerated import. I did not believe it would be exposed, or that those whose confidence deserved protection would be placed before the public. That I did expose crime is true, but this "Hocus" that presided was the one who deserves the highest censure. LOUISA PRAT, as mentioned in the affidavit, was the prime mover in all these matters, and was the recipient of sacred confidence: the desire to rule predominated with her. The absence of charms gave place to the love of power. Having been in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, money making proved unsuccessful in trade, she became the *procuress* and protectress for the amiable and amorous *élite* of New-York, entrapping in her course an amiable and talented man, who now reaps bitterly the deserts of those who infringe on the laws of God and man. How little do the confiding wives who frequent the fashionable haunts dream, pacified by their liege lords by gaudy and expensive dress, that these lush gifts only blind them to the amorous faults of their loving protectors—those men driven from the domestic circle, when a kind word might save a catalogue of crime and misery. To such men LOUISA PRAT is a necessary evil. From a desire to dress and live like the butterfly for a brief season, females in our fashionable cities squander thousands, while the really virtuous are driven to the haunts of misery with false hopes of happiness, and to save themselves from starvation. It was but yesterday did I hear from the lips of a gentleman of great probity of character, that his wife would blame him for affording to one who fled to his house for protection a momentary asylum, because she proved to be the *mistress*, not the wife.

In this statement you see I am not accustomed to writing, but it is only written with the view to put the blame as it ought to rest. I do not exonerate myself from blame, but having experienced the coolness of fashionable but rich relatives, and left penniless and alone in the world, I can with truthful experience vouch for all I say. Not in the haunts of infamy, for I never was there. Nothing but a perfect conviction that a woman has a right to the same position as man, and her delinquencies an equal charity with his, will save woman from degradation. Because woman is abused, is no reason she is the worst of the two parties. There are but two classes in society, the hunter and the hunted—those that build on the downfall of others; and this will always exist as long as time lasts. Let those who pander to vice suffer, and the moneyed libertine be exposed.

I am, yours, respectfully, JANE TALBOT.

SATURDAY, *Sept.* 22.

Elopement Extraordinary.

Hillsbro' Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

An elopement of the most extraordinary character took place on or about the 7th inst., at the Sulphur Springs landing. From all that I can glean from the flying reports in circulation, the facts are about these: A fiend in the shape of a Doctor, by the name of CHEATHAM, came to the Sulphur Springs to hunt a location as a practising physician. Being short of means and a stranger, he was taken under the fostering care of Mr. BOND, a merchant of that place, who gave him the hospitalities of his house, having the utmost confidence in the Doctor, and still more in his beloved wife, and considering her not only free from crime, but above suspicion. What must have been his feelings, to find the wife of his bosom had eloped with the base deceiver, who wound her like a serpent in his fatal coil. She will regret the day she was induced to leave her once happy home, and desert a fond and loving husband.

Letter from Fort Riley.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 18.

We have a letter from Fort Riley dated on the 5th inst. We make the following extract: "Everything here is now moving on quietly and well, under the superintendence of the ship carpenter who has charge of the Government works, and every one about the fort is in fine health. The cholera here, in the fore part of August, was bad enough, but it gave rise to many exaggerated reports, which have done much injury to this portion of the Territory. The body of laborers who deserted from here were such as could well be spared from any place. The St. Louis men all behaved well, and in the most trying hour stood manfully up to their duty."

PROFITABLE VESSEL.—There is a whale ship now lying at the wharf over the Manhattan Pavement, which has just accomplished her third voyage into the Pacific, to which she was fitted as a whaler, and she has made already, clear, to her owners, over and above an interest account, the snug little sum of $60,000.

The new and beautiful edifice erected by the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, of which the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD is pastor, has been completed. It was completed, Sabbath before last, and was received, dedicated. It is a very beautiful piece of architecture, and its completion marks an important event.

The New-England Society of New-York will celebrate its Semi-Centennial Anniversary in December next, when an oration will be delivered by O. W. HOLMES, Esq., and a poem by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Nominations of Hon. John A. Lott—Nomination of N. Hill, Jr., for Judge of Appeals.

From the Albany Atlas, Sept. 22.

The Democratic State Central Committee, convened at Albany to take into consideration the declension of Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, nominated by the Democratic State Convention of the 20th ult., met yesterday, and nominated N. HILL, Jr., of this city, for that office.

Judge LOTT was the candidate of the united sections of the Democratic party for Comptroller in 1849, and though unfortunately defeated with others on the ticket, was fairly supported by the two branches of the party. There was a strong desire in the Convention of 1851 to nominate him for the Court of Appeals; but the Kings County delegation withdrew his name under circumstances which afterwards, we learn, caused much regret to his friends.

When, therefore, his name was forward in the Convention of the 20th ult. for the same office, it was very generally accepted; and all hesitation as to his assent to—when was considered a friendly call to him, and an overture of conciliation to his political friends, was removed by the declaration of one of the delegates from Warren, (R. J. FOSTER, Esq.,) that "he was authorized to say that Judge LOTT would accept." This assurance of Mr. FOSTER was regarded as conclusive; and the nomination was made unanimously.

Judge LOTT has, however, addressed to the Committee of the Convention, appointed to apprise him of his nomination, a letter of declension, which was yesterday submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee, and accepted by them. We subjoin it:

LETTER FROM JOHN A. LOTT.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 3d inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, by the Convention held at Syracuse on the 20th of August last, accompanied with the official proceedings and resolutions of that Convention, was received several days after its date. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity I have had since its receipt, to reply. The office to which I am thus nominated is highly honorable. It has heretofore been filled without reference to the divisions in the Democratic party. A nomination by a section of the party with which, as such, I have never acted, and on which I consequently have no claims, voluntarily made with a knowledge of that fact and with reference only to my supposed qualifications to fill the office, would be a high mark of confidence. It appears from the published reports of the proceedings of the Convention, and other sources, that reasons of a different nature, involving considerations of political expediency and policy, and affecting also my relations to the party with which I am associated, were urged to influence the action of the Convention. An acceptance under such circumstances, and an adoption, by that act, of the resolutions furnished me, would imply a change in my political opinions and associations. The fact is otherwise. I therefore cannot, either in justice to myself or the Convention by which it was made, accept the nomination. With an expression of my thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the body you represent, I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN A. LOTT.

The rumor that this course had been determined upon by Judge LOTT, had reached the public press before the State Committees met; and as it placed Mr. FOSTER in the apparent attitude of assuming an unwarranted responsibility in the use of the name of the declining candidate, he has deemed it his duty to bring before the public his authority for his declaration.

Mr. JEWETT, to whom his request in the following letter is addressed, has placed the letter of Mr. LOTT, of August 31, in the hands of Mr. FOSTER, and of the State Committee. We publish them together:

MR. FOSTER TO MR. JEWETT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

S. B. JEWETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The rumors in regard to the declension by the Hon. JOHN A. LOTT of the nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, may induce some of my Democratic colleagues in the Convention which placed him in nomination, to question the authority upon which I gave the assurance that Mr. LOTT would accept. That assurance was based upon a letter in your possession from him. Will you, in justice to myself and the Convention, as well as to Mr. LOTT, authorize the publication of that letter?

EDMUND J. FOSTER.

MR. LOTT TO MR. JEWETT.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you an apology for not acknowledging your favor in relation to the Judgeship in the Court of Appeals, at earlier day. It reached me when I was very much engaged in Court, and I have continued to be occupied till within a few days past. It is to be regretted that differences among Democrats should give Whigs the control of all departments of the State Government, and although the office of Judge is not political, yet we entertain a conviction that the views of Democrats, especially in the construction of constitutional questions, are more reliable and consistent with the character of our institutions than those of our opponents. It is therefore desirable that even that place should be filled by a Democrat. I of course, in consequence of the differences alluded to, have no claims on the section of the party with which you act. If, therefore, they should see fit to [illegible] in connection with the vacancy, I should not consider it would be a mark of confidence which would be highly flattering. The position is honorable, and [illegible] The salary is sufficient to support a family in comfort. Whether [illegible] is the time I shall be able to [illegible]

JOHN A. LOTT.

S. B. JEWETT, Esq.

Messrs. Hill and Stetson Accept the Self-Same Nominations.

From the Albany Atlas, Sept. 22.

To the following note, addressed to Mr. HILL, that gentleman replied in the letter of acceptance which is subjoined. We append also the letter of Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, accepting the nomination for Comptroller:

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

DEAR SIR—The State Central Committee have directed the undersigned to request your acceptance of the nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, made vacant by the resignation of the nomination which the Convention of the 20th ult. conferred upon JOHN A. LOTT. An early answer would be desirable.

JOHN B. MILLER
WILLIAM CASSIDY,
N. HILL, Jr., Albany THOMAS G. ALVORD.

LETTER FROM NICHOLAS HILL, JR.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your note apprising me of the request of the State Central Committee. It is known to many that I urged the selection of Mr. LOTT as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, long before any nomination was made. In doing so I was not influenced in any degree by his particular position in the Democratic party, but by a desire to secure for the public service a faithful judicial officer; believing, as I always have, that considerations relating to mere partisan controversies should not be controlling in such matters. I deeply regret the course he has felt himself bound to take, and do not feel myself at liberty under the circumstances, to decline the request of the Committee.

N. HILL, Jr.

LETTER FROM LEMUEL STETSON.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d September inst., made pursuant to the direction of the Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New-York, assembled at Syracuse on the 20th ult., and informing me that the delegates convened in the above stated had signified their unanimous desire that the vote of their constituents should be cast for my name at the coming election for the office of Comptroller, and that the Democracy of the State await an official announcement of acceptance.

A copy of the proceedings of the Convention was received with the communication.

I am profoundly grateful, gentlemen, for this expression of confidence from the representatives of the Democratic party of the State of New-York—an expression that has a deeper and more lasting claim upon my gratitude from the circumstance that it was not sought or looked for by me.

But the occasion requires me to say that, had I been present at the Convention, or had notice of this use of my name before the adjournment, I should have given to the request, flattering as it is to a reasonable ambition, a firm and respectful denial. I would not have placed my refusal upon any action or non-action of the Convention in the matter of the resolutions, for in the constituency of that Convention I recognise the Democratic party of the nation in the State of New-York, whose creed, coeval with the Republic, is not yet superseded, and which, I trust, may still prove sufficient for our guidance. But at a time when the condition of the State so strongly reminds the public that WRIGHT and HOFFMAN are no more, I may well distrust my ability to discharge satisfactorily the arduous duties of the office of Comptroller, and I would have placed my refusal upon that, and also upon the ground of personal sacrifices that follow acceptance.

The unanimous action, and the adjournment of the Convention, have, however, placed these considerations so far beyond my reach, that I no longer hesitate to yield my name to the use of the Democratic party, and I therefore accept the nomination.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the handsome manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned to you, I remain, &c.

L. STETSON.

The Partition of the McDonogh Estate.

—It will be recollected that a short time since a proposition was received by the Mayor of this city from the Common Council of New-Orleans, to partition the real estate of the late JOHN McDONOGH, bequeathed to the two cities. The reasons assigned for the proposition were that much of the estate under the joint tenure would for a long time remain unproductive, and that there would be difficulty in consequence of the system of sub-leasing which would take place of that portion which is productive. The matter was at once committed to the city council, and referred to the councilmen having charges of all matters in connection with the bequest. Last night that committee, through its chairman, reported adversely to the proposition, which report will meet with the approbation of the council. One of the provisions of the bequest is, that the property shall for ever remain in the joint possession of the joint owners, and its proceeds appropriated for specific objects, which is thought necessary by the committee to be observed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A DEAD SHOT.—The following dialogue occurred between a conductor on one of our Portland railroads and a passenger a few days since:

Passenger.—Well, Mr. Conductor, what is the political news?

Conductor.—Don't know, Sir, for I haven't been to church for the last two Sundays.—*Argus.*

The Foreign Enlistment Cases in Philadelphia—Alleged Implication of the British Minister.

Abridged from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The trial of EDWARD H. FIRMENICH and CHARLES HENRY, charged with enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, was commenced in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., before Judge KANE.

The first witness called was Captain STRAUCH, an officer who was engaged in the business of enlisting, and who conveyed a large body of men to Nova Scotia. He fully implicated the British Minister, CRAMPTON, in the matter. The witness received his orders from the Minister personally, and together they arranged the plans and mode of enlistment. The following is the substance of his evidence:

The witness stated that in a conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, the latter said that many people were out of work in New-York and other places, and it would be very easy to raise men for the "foreign legion," which the English Parliament had agreed to organize. That Mr. CRAMPTON believed such to be the case, but as they very seldom had any orders from the home Government to do anything in the matter, but that he would let witness know as soon as he received any communication from home. A few days after that conversation, about the 20th of February, witness received the following letter, which was produced in Court, from Mr. CRAMPTON:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

SIR: With reference to our late conversation, I am now able to give you more precise information in regard to the subject to which it related.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Mr. MAX STRAUCH.

After receiving the letter, witness went to see Mr. CRAMPTON the next morning. Mr. C. told him that he was willing now to raise men here in the jurisdiction of the United States, for a British foreign legion, which should be established either in Nova Scotia or in Canada; but he was not sure at that time, whether the main depôt should be at Halifax or in Canada, and he was obliged to make arrangements with the Governor General of Canada. At the same time he gave witness a letter of introduction to the British Consul in New-York, Mr. BARCLAY, in which Mr. CRAMPTON stated that I was already acquainted with the matter, or that Mr. BARCLAY might receive me and talk with me about the subject, and that witness should make preparations in New-York for getting men. That Mr. CRAMPTON, at the same time, told witness that he would send a messenger to the Governor General of Canada, to arrange matters about a depôt or place where the men received from the United States could be sent. Witness went to New-York and delivered Mr. CRAMPTON's letter to Mr. BARCLAY, and remained there several weeks for the return of the messenger. The messenger returned, and was sent again, but no understanding could be made between Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Governor General of Canada, and Mr. CRAMPTON, because the Governor of Nova Scotia had received orders from the Queen to commence a new depôt in Halifax, to try and get men for their service from the United States.

During that time, witness came back to Philadelphia, on the 10th or 11th March, 1855, and there learned from a friend named Dr. BEARD, who is now a regimental surgeon in the Foreign Legion, that Mr. HENRY had received letters—one from England, and one, witness supposed, from Mr. CRAMPTON, and that Mr. H. had spoken to Dr. B., and told him he was able to procure him a commission in the Foreign Legion.

Witness then went to HENRY, and had a conversation with HENRY about this matter, at Mr. H.'s office, No. 66 South Third-street. He remained with Mr. H. from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., during which time he saw men who (having seen the advertisement) came in and write their names down in a book and agree to enter the Foreign Legion at Halifax. Witness saw at HENRY's an advertisement (which was produced) offering to those who might enlist in the Foreign Legion a bounty of £20 sterling, or $30.

A German bill printed in Detroit was shown witness, but Mr. REMAK objected to it containing being given in evidence.

Judge KANE said, the paper presented was part of the general transaction, which does not directly affect the persons on trial. It was like the letter of Mr. CRAMPTON which was read a short time previously, and was a portion of the general narrative.

The translation was then read, and is substantially the same as the other proclamation for recruits.

Witness said that they had received more than 100. We then gave them cards, and told them they would be ready to start on Sunday, the 25th of March, 1855, in the steamer *Delaware*, in the morning, for New-York. That in the presence of Mr. HERTZ, the men were told that there was a foreign legion now established at Halifax, and that Mr. H. would send them to Halifax to enlist in the foreign legion.

Witness then stated that he went to DELMONICO's, New-York, to see the agent, and thence proceeded to Nova Scotia, where he met Mr. CRAMPTON, and had a conversation with him in reference to further recruiting arrangements.

The case is to be continued to-day.

Lectures on Slavery.

A course of *Lectures on Slavery* is announced in Boston for the coming Winter. It is not designed to be a [illegible] for the free discussion of [illegible] being at perfect liberty to [illegible] Among those invited were [illegible] Scotland, because [illegible] with which Northern men had no right to meddle. Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, accepted, and in his letter gives the following outline of his lecture:

As you request it, I will indicate the general topics upon which I will *speak*, should I deliver the lecture in Boston:

First—That whilst the States were Colonies, Slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then by the comity of these political communities the condition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Second—That when Federal authority under the old Federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and Southern members without distinction of section.

Third—That when the Slave trade was opened by the authority of the present Constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South without distinction of section.

Fourth—That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in Northern vessels and by Northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the benefits of it.

Fifth—That these slaves were captured by Northern adventurers, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the Southern planter for a fair consideration.

Sixth—That these slaves came to the Southern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

Seventh—That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

Eighth—That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North, could not be set free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

Ninth—That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of slave labor.

These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or of adding others to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BUTLER.

JAMES W. STONE, M. D.

Dr. Springfellow on the Floor.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following racy description of Dr. STRINGFELLOW's *physique* and general appearance on the floor of the Kansas House of Representatives:

Dr. STRINGFELLOW is of a medium height, standerly formed, fair but rather sunburnt complexion, with light colored hair, and he has neither whiskers, mustache nor beard. He has little of the energy of his brother, "the General," but is equally earnest and ultra in his opinions. He dresses in black. About once in a month he appears in a superfine suit of black, and a light gray "choker"—his hair and hat indicating a recent visit to the barber. On such occasions he is the acknowledged dandy of the House. Generally, however, he is not made conspicuous by his dress. Mr. ANDERSON is the dandy of the House, and Mr. DONALDSON of the Council. "The Doc," as he is usually called, is not very tenacious of the honor of his position; he vacates his chair to Mr. ANDERSON, or Mr. WATERSON, at least twice on every sitting, even when he has no intention of speaking. As a debater he has three admirable qualities—he always speaks to the point, and briefly, and without ever attempting a rhetorical display. He never appeals to Buncombe. A gentleman said one day, that this characteristic arose from the fact that he is too earnest in his opinions to respect oratorical antidotes; while I attributed it to the fact that he is too fond of his personal ease to be a good Buncombe speaker. Mr. EMERY, the Doctor's associate in the *Quarter Sovereign*, postponed my speech for Mr. Speaker's short speeches. When Dr. STRINGFELLOW speaks he generally leans against a desk, extending himself at full, and holding his sword cane in his left hand. With his eye fixed on the floor, and a half smile, half sneer, half formed on his "phiz," he begins his remarks—speaking slowly, and in a low tone, and so he gradually goes on—he lays his watch down, puts his hat on, and takes up the bill or resolution under discussion, from which he reads extracts in an emphatic and decisive, or sarcastic and slow style—as it may happen to meet his approval or disapproval. When in favor of a bill or resolution which there is a prospect of not passing, he speaks rapidly, and as if indignant at the conduct of the opposition. When against an act, he confines himself to sarcastic comments. When ANDERSON and he unite on any measure it is almost certain to pass. The only bills on which they united that were finally defeated were the Bank Incorporation acts, and they passed the House of Representatives. The Doctor is married and has two or three children. The former is only a day or two old. He is about thirty-three years of age.

Old Farm Seeds.

There will be a meeting of the descendants and collateral relations of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, of Revolutionary memory, at the Putnam Station, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, on Wednesday, October 24. The object any there will be a public address and dinner. The object of these meetings is to raise the sum of $3 000, required by the Legislature of Connecticut to obtain from it a grant of a like sum, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the remains of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 316 deaths as having occurred in the City of Brooklyn during the week ending the 22d inst., from the following:

Diseases—Apoplexy, bronchitis, cancer of the womb, casualty, congestion of the brain, do. lungs, do. spinal cord, puerperal, cystitis, delirium tremens, dropsy in the abdomen, do. heart, dysentery, enlargement, premature birth, spinal disease of intestines, one each. Croup, debility, dropsy, do

NEW-YORK CITY.

Willcocks Recognized, Gregory Committed, Indictment Found by the Grand Jury and Quashed Immediately by the Recorder—More Murder Cases.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 22.

Before Mr. Recorder Smith.

Shortly after the last day of the September term of this Court, in many respects it was the most exciting day of the term. There were no trials for offences—the Petit Jury having been discharged on the previous day—but it was well understood that the Grand Jury would recommend, in their presentments, and in the nature of the last batch of indictments which they would hand to the Recorder, for the lack of any other species of interest. There was an unusual number, of politicians and aspiring placemen present, but very few ordinary citizens. In fact, the Court-room was an almost deserted aspect,—there being not more than two or three hundred persons in attendance,—but each of these had a nervous twitching in the limbs, and hungry eyes of expectation.

They were waiting, as the Court was waiting, for the appearance of the Grand Jury. Indeed, they had most of them a terrible interest in the doings of that Grand Jury.

A rumor had gone abroad the day previous, to the effect that county Aldermen, Councilmen and Police Justices were to be indicted for dishonesty and other malpractices common to that species of public officers. When a burglar or a forger is on trial in this City, you may see half the burglars and forgers in the City among the audience, waiting the result of the trial. So, on Saturday, we noted Aldermen, Councilmen, Justices of the Peace, a sprinkling of the Ten Governors, some Judges, it may, from the Bench of the Marine Court,—Justices, indeed, in under the rains of exemption, in our City, were represented there.

After a suspense of nearly three hours, the Grand Jury came into Court and gave to the Clerk a bundle of indictments. There were some for murder, some for burglary, some for forgery, some for larceny, and quite a few for pocketing, perjury and malfeasance in office. These were the rumors. Whose names did they contain? Very quickly Aldermen H. and D. were known to be among them, but whose were the others? Questions after questions was asked of members of the Grand Jurymen, of the Recorder, Clerks and other officials of the Court, but they were obstinately silent on Monday's session of secretion. There was no response.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, or private presentment of the Foreman—we heard it called both; and indeed some of the Jury disowned it—which the Foreman, Luther C. Carter, Esq., read amid profound silence, to the Court:

May it please the Court: The present Grand Jury have endeavored to make their presentments to the Court in order, and consequently have had no time to prepare words. It has been the custom of Grand Juries to make presentments to the Court, at the close of their sessions, of such things as seemed to them to need the attention of the administrators of the law; but the present Grand Jury have taken a different view of that subject, and have considered it their duty to take action, so far as time would allow, upon all matters which came to their knowledge, tending to the violation of the laws; and they would now call the attention of the proper authorities to those matters which have come to their knowledge, and which they have not had time to investigate as fully as they could wish.

First—The taking of bribes by legislative action, which results in often withheld upon important matters, to which the law and the necessities of the people require prompt attention, until the parties more immediately interested shall have "come down," and made it to the interest of the legislature to act. This is a serious evil, and one which appears to be increasing to an alarming extent, and to require prompt action upon the part of the Court and Grand Jury.

Second—The great laxity in administration of the laws of some who are appointed for that purpose. We have good reason to believe that alarming evils exist in this respect among the police justices, where proper and judicious action is as much, if not more required, than in any other department of the City government. None should be entrusted with these duties but sober and intelligent men of integrity and firmness. We have reason to believe that a large part of this most important duty is performed by men under the influence of liquor, (at any rate with some that we have cognizance of,) or such as cannot be to unfit them for the proper discharge of any duties, much less those which are connected with their office. This department, in our opinion, needs a radical reform; but it is entirely useless to attempt the prevention of crime, unless the laws be properly administered. How can the laws command the respect and confidence of the people, if we allow them to be violated with impunity by its administrators? The people should have it in their power to remove public servants for their conduct in connection with the law, as it has been laid down by the Court, and society no longer suffer for the want and honest discharge of his duties. We can hope or expect no reform until this is done. Better is it to have no officers, to trust all laws from the statute books, and to rely upon individual independence of law, than to have the laws entrusted to the charge of those who take no pains to carry out their administration.

We have had a large Calendar of complaints laid before us, during the investigation of which we found that a great proportion originated in the too free use of intoxicating liquors.

We have very violent some of the institutions under the care of the Ten Governors, and were much gratified with the cleanliness, regularity, and intelligence exhibited in the various departments which it was our duty to visit. All that we there saw met with our full and cordial approbation. We beg to return our acknowledgments to Governor Drake, for the courtesy which he exhibited to the Grand Jury during their inspection of the different institutions which are peculiarly entrusted to City Supervision.

The Recorder made a brief reply, and spoke so low that we could only catch the general tenor of his remarks. He returned to the Grand Jury the customary thanks of the Court for their diligent attention to their duties. With respect to the points alluded to in the document read by the Foreman, they generally met with his cordial approval. Our City Government was full of evils, and they needed the most searching investigation. Whether the Grand Jury were the proper remedy, the Recorder might doubt; no doubt. For his part, he thought that the needed reform could be brought about in another way.

Previous to separating, the Grand Jury passed the following

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Inquest are due, and are hereby tendered, to L. C. Carter, Esq., foreman, for the able, impartial, and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his office.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Jury are also due, and are hereby tendered, to Messrs. Stone & Hinckley, for their efficient and valuable services as our Secretaries.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Inquest are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Board of Ten Governors, for the decision they adopted this Jury upon their recent visit to the public institutions under their charge; and that we take this means to congratulate the Board of Governors upon their success in the management of these establishments, and that the superior order and cleanliness which we observed throughout all the institutions visited, evince at once the care and management of the Board of Ten Governors.

Resolved, That the Jury feel themselves indebted to Governor Drake for his agreeable personal attention and valuable information imparted by him to this Jury upon their recent visit.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be directed to cause to be transmitted to the Board of Governors, a correct copy of the foregoing resolutions relating to them.

THE LAUREL HAT—INDICTMENT QUASHED—THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

After the presentation of the Grand Jury, the Clerk of the Court arraigned Mr. Thomas Wallace, against whom an indictment had just been presented. It will be remembered that Wallace's case was several times before Judge Stuart, in the Special Sessions, and was transferred to this Court.

Mr. D. R. Taylor, counsel for defendant, addressed the Court. He moved to have the indictment quashed, on the ground that the Prohibitory Liquor law nowhere provided for a trial under an indictment for an offence against it, but that the law does provide for a mode of trial without a finding by the Grand Jury. An adjoining circuit—(Brooklyn)—had already pronounced

The District Attorney, in reply, stated that as the Supreme Court was about to continue in this District, he would not oppose the motion, but would move the whole case for an early renewal at the Supreme Court.

The Recorder stated that he had not yet examined fully the question of indictment, but his mind was made up on the question of the unconstitutionality of the law. He would grant the motion to quash the indictment.

The case will thus be removed in the General Term of the Supreme Court for re-hearing.

ARRAIGNMENT FOR MURDER.

The following prisoners were then arraigned for murder:

Samuel Sprague, for the murder of Margaret Fortig, pleaded not guilty. Counsel, Mr. Chauncey Schaefer.

Richard Jones, for the murder of Henry Stone. Pleaded Not Guilty. Counsel for prisoner, J. R. Van Buren, Esq.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Last Sunday of the St. Nicholas—Closing of the Fountains.

Capt. J. J. Waddle, who was so actively engaged in the conversion of the Prohibition Hotel by Master B. Dean, of Sentiment, in twenty-two hours' recovering—a conversion to which credit has been given by the physicians' swearing themselves on Saturday afternoon application—the Mayor, and Master Dean and Superintendent were absent to bill Justice Davison on the bail for Dean in $5,000, and Sir Morrison at $2,500, the latter being held as an accessory.

Mr. Peter Steele, owner of the Mansion House in Chamber-street, became bondsman for the parties who were the respondents released from the City Prison. They have since taken up residence at the Metropolitan House, where Mr. Dean is still confined to his bed from the effects of the wound which he received on the occasion of the affray. He will in all probability be kept in his room for some eight or nine days.

We understand that no prosecution will result in this matter, the more so as the affair of the Jersey is so closely connected with it. Action, it is said, has come to the hands of Mr. Dean from a gentleman who was connected with that steamship in a responsible position, which speaks of important evidence to substantiate the allegations made by him as to his connection with said affair. Mr. Whitney has been retained on behalf of Mr. Dean.

The Suicide Case in Duane-street—The Verdict.

Coroner Hilton on Saturday concluded the investigation as to the cause of the death of Amanda Cook, whose death was reported in the Times of Friday.

The evidence of Dr. Fiennes, who made an analysation of the contents of the stomach, was taken, and it was said in all doubts as to the true cause of death:

Thomas C. Francis, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed and said: I have made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, Amanda Cook, lying dead at No. 182 Duane-street; on the right thigh and left arm I found a discolored appearance; the muscles pale and rigid, with the fingers and toes inwardly flexed; the stomach was contracted, and contained about twelve ounces of dark fluid; the lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and intestines presented no signs of disease; on making a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, I discovered the presence of morphia acid, one of the constituents of opium; I am therefore of opinion that deceased came to her death by poisoning with laudanum; I do not think the evidence spoken of by me had anything to do with the death of deceased; the quantity of opium I found was sufficient to indicate the presence of a sufficient quantity of opium to cause death; I should think it that the opium had been taken five or six hours previous to death; it may have been longer; the ordinary period for opium to produce death is from six to twelve hours; the symptoms of poisoning from opium usually take place from half an hour to an hour and a half after taking it, and when drowsiness and stupor set in it usually steadily progresses and increases until death, unless interfered with by treatment; convulsions may occur at any moment after the effects of opium come on; it is possible that deceased may have spoken and shown some signs of life six hours after taking the poison, but this is not usual; I should judge that she had taken about half an ounce of laudanum; the quantity is sufficient to cause death.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a brief consultation, rendered the following verdict:—"That deceased came to her death by suicide, by taking laudanum."

A Sad Sight at the Tombs.

A young emigrant girl, appearing to be about sixteen years of age, was on Friday brought into the Court-room at the Tombs under very affecting circumstances. The girl is named Mary Grandon.

Fourteen months since this poor girl came from Ireland, and became a resident of Ward's Island. There she was taken by a lady who provided her with a home, which she had not long taken possession of when singularities of conduct were noticed. She would in various ways imperil her life about the house, and destroy the beds. It was then discovered that she was insane. She was therefore put under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. They, in their turn, sent her for commitment to the Insane Asylum to the Police Court, where she was temporarily committed to the care of Dr. Covaz.

Not to keep her in a prison, she was lodged by the Commissioners in a boarding-house in Elm-street, where, at about 7 o'clock, she was found engaged in prayer on the roof of the building, and almost in a state of nudity. Fearing an accident, she was sent to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where she remained until she was taken before Justice Connolly, who recommitted her to the care of the physician of the City Prison. While in Court the poor girl divested herself of her bonnet and shawl, and, placing them over the railing, she walked round the enclosure and shut the gates. She was subsequently sent to the Lunatic Asylum, there being great hopes that she will recover her lost senses.

Putnam County Agricultural Exhibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The annual exhibition of the Putnam County Agricultural Society was held at Carmel on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19. Much interest was taken by the people to bring before the public the different productions of their County, of which butter, cheese, vegetables and fruit of all kinds, together with the stock, consisted the main articles. The stock was very fine, especially cattle, to which the farmers turn much of their attention. There were some excellent specimens of horses, sheep, and swine. Poultry of all kinds were also in good display. The exhibition lasted two days; farmers came from all the adjacent Counties, and it was estimated that there were over 1,000 visitors on the ground. An address was delivered by Hon. Thomas E. Lee, of Westchester County. Several essays on agriculture were then read, after which the premiums were awarded and the Exhibition closed.

W. E. C.

City Mortality.

The official Report of the City Inspectors for the past week establishes a very favorable condition of public health. The total number of deaths amounted to but 300, which is a decrease of 107 on the mortality of the previous week. The number of cases of cholera infantum are especially small—but 21 such are reported. Consumption carried off 40, diarrhœa 20, dysentery 12, congestion of the bowels 8, congestion of the brain 8, diseases of the heart 4, colic 4, croup 7, and small-pox and old age 1 each. Seventeen deaths were the result of violent causes. Ninety of the deceased were born in foreign countries.

Sudden Death.

A man named Alexander Hamilton, a native of Scotland, aged 45 years, on Friday fell dead in the entry way of the Globe Hotel. It appears that deceased had been staying at the hotel for the past day or two, during which time he had slept with his son, a young man 23 years of age, to which arrangement the landlady, Mrs. S. Jones, objected, and while they were discussing the matter he fell down in a fit, and immediately died.

Unexplained Accident.

Officer Ross found a child named Edith Kelly, six years of age, in Broadway, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street, in a dying condition. He took her to the residence of her parents, in Forty-eighth-street, near the Seventh-avenue, where she shortly after expired. It is supposed that she was knocked down and run over by some cart or wagon.

Severely Burned.

Honora Craven, residing at No. 62 Frankfort-street, was severely burned Thursday night, by her clothes catching fire while she was getting the tea-pot from the fire-place. The flames communicated to the room, but were speedily extinguished by the Police.

☞ The Harlem Railroad Company have lately adopted (on their Croton Falls train, which leaves this City at 4 P. M.) an apparatus by which all the brakes can be closed by the bell-cord in a moment, either from the engine or any part of the train. On Wednesday last the Conductor had occasion to put off a delinquent passenger, and not wishing to carry him further than necessary, thought he would try the power of the brakes. He gave the bell-cord a jerk, and in a instant all the brakes were in full force, and the train stopped in its own length. The passengers were astonished and delighted to see how quick the cars could be stopped. The delinquent was put off, and the train went on.

☞ The Lewisville *Journal* is out with a long and smart lecture to our Board of Health on the "absurdity of Quarantine." Boarder half carriage cannot be prevented it, wonders what good it can do to stop communication by the sea! These up-country, fresh water owned mind a schoolmaster to teach them how such the cases are transmitted. In bulk and cargoed, lads, no, in the folds of passengers' coats, yellow fever is imported.

Police News.

Patrick McSweeny, who professes to be, we know not how truly, a minister of the gospel, lately from Ireland, was amongst the functions who found a lodging in the Tombs District Police station on Thursday night. In consequence of the previous, Justice Connolly on the Tombs discharged him.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Murphy, a carman, and John Gilroy and Michael Norton, alias Grove, were arrested and held for examination on a charge of stealing 35 sacks of rice, the property of Mr. J. R. Mangam, of 309 Washington-street.

ARRESTED.

Three other men, charged with the Wall-street robbery, were arrested by officers of the Fourth District. They gave their names as Charles Gregory, a native of Sweden; William Rose, of Finland, and William Wilson, of England. They were sent back to the ship by Justice Connolly.

ARRESTED AS AN OFFICER.

Francis Murphy and Dennis Dolan were arrested, charged with beating Policeman Martin, of the Eighteenth District, who had visited the latter party arrested for the purpose of arresting him on a charge of insanity. Assistance was procured by the officer, and the parties were arrested and taken before Justice Davison, who held them in $300 to answer.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Garret Kopper, a young man employed in the store of Jacob Young, of the corner of Spring and Varick-street, was arrested on the complaint of Byron Hopkins, of No. 561 Broadway, charged with stabbing a colored man named Anthony Arnold, with intent to kill him. Arnold, it is said, was in the employment of Mr. Young, and on complaining to his employer of the assault committed upon him by Kopper, the latter struck Arnold with a knife, inflicting a severe wound in the left side. Kopper was held to bail in $500 to keep the peace.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Patrick Donleavy, alias Haggerty, was arrested by officer Sweeny of the Second District Police Court, charged with being associated with William Rogers, whom arrest has already been published in the Times, in the commission of a burglary on the premises of David Davison in the Ninth-avenue near Twentieth-street on the night of the 16th instant. Prisoner was arrested while "tripping the light fantastic toe," at a dance-house in the upper part of the City, to which place he had come after a "days shooting" with a target excursion company. On his person was found $22 supposed to be the booties of his burglarious exploit. He was fully committed for trial by Justice Davison.

STABBING.

J. McDonald, grocer, of No. 317 Cherry-street, and William Powers, a tenant of his first named, got into a quarrel Thursday evening, during which McDonald made at Powers with a knife and inflicted a gash over the right eye. Accused was arrested and taken before Justice Woon who committed him for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions and argument—Nos. 10, 16, 23, 26, 55, 56, 22, 45, 6, 61, 29, 53, 53, 54, 57.

Common Pleas—*General Term*—By Judges Ingraham and Woodruff, for the submission of appeals from the inferior Courts, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 22.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Court was occupied to-day with an argument of a motion for a new trial in the case of Bury *vs.* Staples, which is a suit involving a patent for making match blocks.

This argument having been concluded, Judge Nelson took up the case of the *Angelique*, and Mr. Cutting argued for the appellants.

The *Angelique*, as will be recollected, was a vessel put up for Australia, to carry passengers there, soon after the discoveries of gold there. After a large number of passengers had taken passage and paid their money, she was libeled for supplies furnished to her in this port, and the voyage was broken up. Some sixty of the passengers were thus thrown upon her—in great part by passengers, to recover back their passage money—and the vessel was sold by order of the Court. A claim was then made by Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, as mortgagees of one-half of the vessel, that one-half of the proceeds be applied in satisfaction of their mortgage. Judge Betts, in the Court below, decided in January, 1854, that they had no claim upon the fund. From this decree they appealed, and by this appeal the fund has been tied up in Court for nearly two years. So many parties are interested in the matter, that the decision of the case in some way or another has been most desirable. Mr. Cutting having spoken for an hour and a half, the case was again laid over till another opportunity shall offer. It will probably come up again on Tuesday. Mr. R. C. Benedict argues for the appellees.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

FAMILY SETTLEMENT—TRUSTS.

Rogers et al. vs. Tilley et al.—This is an amicable suit to vacate or correct a family settlement, alleged to have been drawn up by mistake in a form not truly expressive of the intent of the parties, and to be void as it stands, partly for uncertainty and partly for alleged illegality in the trusts created by it. The facts in the case sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

Roosevelt, J.—By the terms of the deeds in suit in this action, Tilley conveyed his property to Rogers, in trust; to receive the income and apply it, first, to the payment of his existing debts and secondly, to the use of his wife and children, during his life, and on his death, to convey the fee or capital to his children, then in being. Such an arrangement, it is obvious—and it is the first question in the case—suspends the power of absolute alienation. The trustee cannot sell, because the trust deed not authorize him to do so. The beneficiaries, or at least some of them, cannot, because as to the rents and profits, they are made inalienable by law, and because, as to the capital, the children living at their father's death will be entitled to it, being a body specifically different from the two now born. Hence there are no persons in being by whom, as the statute expresses it, "an absolute fee in possession can be conveyed." But all suspensions of the absolute power of alienation are not prohibited. On the contrary, if restricted to two lives, they are expressly allowed; and in cases of minority, even for a possible period of 21 years more. In the present instance the ownership becomes absolute on Mr. Tilley's death. The suspension is for his life, and his life only. For, although the income (subject to the debts) is to be applied "to the use of his wife and children," it is not for their lives absolutely, but "for a certain period," for a period, at all events, which cannot be longer, but may be shorter, than the lives of the persons to be benefited. The application of the income is to be made to the use of the children during their lives, unless their father should sooner die. On his death the trust certainly terminates, also the contingent character of the future estate. From that time the rents are to be received directly by the children themselves, then in being like any other owners in fee, with full power also to dispose of the estate itself, without restriction or qualification.

It may be asked, should both the present children (no others being born) die before their father, what then is to be done with the income? In the language of the statute, I answer that "not being executed in the trustees," and being otherwise disposed of, it remains in or reverts to the person creating the trust. It would be sufficient, however, for my purpose, to say that, subject to the rules of suspension as above stated, the law expressly authorizes the creation of a trust "to receive rents and profits and apply them to the use of any person during the life of such person, or for a shorter term." And I might add, if necessary, without doing any violence to the common understanding, that an application of income during a person's life, or for a shorter period, to the use of such person's family, is an application during his life, or for a shorter period, to the use of such person himself; and that an authority to apply, to a person in trust for his benefit, does not necessarily comprehend the right of doing so for the former.

Next, as to the application of the income to the payment of existing debts and incumbrances. The institute of trusts enumerates certain purposes "for any or either" of which—that is, for any one or more of which in the same instrument—trusts of real property may be created. Among these is, first, the payment of debts generally, and secondly, the satisfying of "any charges," as they are called, on the particular land. General debts are to be paid by "seizing the land"—charges, by selling, mortgaging, or leasing it. Thereupon of the distinction, if any, is not obvious. Besides, if selling would be a breach of power, as in the case of tax sales in this City, it is equally required form of expression used in the statutes of the State. It is a natural and suitable designation of a lease, where the whole rent, under the name of purchase-money, is taken in advance; so that selling, when for a limited number of years, or for a short or long, is but a mode of classing and leasing in some of the respects, is but a mode of selling. Hence a trust to receive rents and profits, and apply them to the payment of debts, is perfectly lawful. It clearly implies a trust to lease or, a trust to sell a leasehold interest—both or either—taking the rent all down in advance, or receiving it from time to time, in periodical instalments. The latter mode, I admit, would, in one view, be void as against creditors. But no creditor in this case complains, and no provision in the deed requires the trustee, without the consent of creditors to lease in that mode. Besides, that prevents the trustee from making a lease with the usual reservation of rent and thereby selling the right to the rent? A lessor may sell his lease as well as the lessee. In either case it is a sale of land, or, more properly speaking, of an estate in land, and nothing in the letter of the statute or in its policy, restricts the sale to a cash sale. So far as the debts of the grantor were in the form of mortgages, the trust to lease for the purpose of satisfying them was clearly lawful and within the very words of the statute. And may not general debts, when existing and acknowledged by a trust deed, and provided for by its wishes, any great stretch of language, be called "charges" on the lands granted? Had the grantor confessed a judgment for their payment, such judgment would clearly have been a charge, and what is the difference in principle between a confession in a deed, recorded as a deed, and a confession in a less formal certificate, recorded as a judgment? Besides, as against a mere voluntary conveyance, all the existing just debts of the grantor, especially upon the Code, are quasi charges upon the land conveyed; so much so that the conveyance as far as it obstructs their recovery is set at nil, is to be adjudged of no effect. This, however, is only at the instance of the creditor, if they, who complains. The statute of frauds does not make void against creditors void absolutely—but void only as against the creditors delayed—a case which this bill does not present—indeed it does not even allege the existence of any such creditors. On the contrary, it avers that all the debts have been paid, and all the incumbrances satisfied, except a mortgage of $10,000—the holder of which can either take his pay by instalments as the rents are received, or foreclose and get the whole at once. The trust deed neither does nor could in any manner interfere with the rights of such holder. The trustees do not see why the deeds, if executed to by them, are not to that extent valid trust mortgages. Jno. Deitch *vs.* Hollister, 4 Comst., 211. The trust in favor of the two named children of Mr. Tilley may, perhaps, embrace only such as are born at the time of the execution of the deeds, and not those born afterwards. But the existence of the two children now in being is sufficient to support the existing trusts. Whether the trust in favor of the grantor's wife and children will be void for uncertainty, in not specifying the amount of the annuities, in case the income should be insufficient to pay them in full, is a question which has been much discussed, but which it is unnecessary to decide in this case, as the trustees do not complain of the uncertainty, and as the grantor's wife and children are not before the Court. The trust in favor of the two named children of Mr. Tilley may, perhaps, embrace only such as are born at the time of the execution of the deeds, and not those born afterwards. But the existence of the two children now in being is sufficient to support the existing trusts. Whether the trust in favor of the grantor's wife and children will be void for uncertainty, in not specifying the amount of the annuities, in case the income should be insufficient to pay them in full, is a question which has been much discussed, but which it is unnecessary to decide in this case, as the trustees do not complain of the uncertainty, and as the grantor's wife and children are not before the Court. As against the trustees, the deeds are valid to the extent above stated. Let a decree be entered accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—In Chambers—Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

On behalf of the MacKellar and other respondents in the above case, Mr John D. Burchard moved, to-day, for a further postponement of the argument on the motion to commit, now set down for Monday. He said he had been employed to go on by Mr. J. T. Brady, who was engaged in another and very important cause yesterday. He (Mr. B.) had since been informed that Mr. Mitchell had received a note from MacKellar, who has been for some time absent from town, saying to have the case postponed until his return on the 1st of October. As MacKellar had no doubt been served with a *legal process to appear, it was necessary that an opportunity should be given him to be in Court during the argument.*

The plaintiff then (a first time) although the clerk's record of proceedings recorded that by the consent of counsel and by the assistance of Mr. Baker in favor of Judge Culbreth, for the convenience from either cause, and by no possibility occasion longer than the delay asked for by Brady, and in therefore just contrary to the statute. Second that a writ to receive rents and profits and apply them to the payment of debts, may be entitled by a sale of the premises for a term of years, taking the whole rent in advance like a mortgage of the estate. Third, that an application of rents and profits, by way of trust, to the support of a family, is not application of them to his use, and if confined to the period of his life, and to a living designated individual, is not necessary to the statute. Fourth, that even if their were not, still the use were to be considered an exclusively that of the wife and children, or it was only in any event for their lives, and could not possibly last longer than the life of their father, which might be a shorter period, it was not contrary to the statute. Fifth, that if any of the trusts be void—and some of them certainly cannot be dispensed—the deed is not void. A single good trust is sufficient to sustain it. A decree should be entered either to dismiss the bill or to declare the legal effect of the deeds, as above stated.

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Mr. A. Nash, on the part of Alderman Briggs, the applicant, opposed the motion for postponement. The counsel on the other side had had a fortnight to prepare their affidavits, and he (Mr. N.) was willing, and had announced his willingness when the cause was first called, to set down any day during the past week, but one, for the argument, and had only consented to a postponement until to-day at the special request and for the accommodation of Mr. Brady. As regarded MacKellar, he had no idea of postponing the case on his account. His dodging was very well understood. He had been served with an order, though he made every effort to evade it; and he (Mr. N.) was willing, and announced his willingness when the cause was first called, to set down any day during the past week, but one, for the argument, and had only consented to a postponement until to-day at the special request and for the accommodation of Mr. Brady. As regarded MacKellar, he had no idea of postponing the case on his account. His dodging was very well understood. He had been served with an order, though he made every effort to evade it; and he (Mr. N.) was given to understand that it was only since the service of the process that MacKellar had left the City.

Mr Burchard said he was informed that MacKellar had gone several days before the service of the order in question.

Mr. Nash declared that if that were so, they lied at MacKellar's own house, where the officers had left the paper.

The Judge thought the argument ought to be heard to-day, though more might not be time, to be sure, for a protracted discussion.

Mr. Nash said he was not going to make an argument; he would merely present his points.

After several other motions, entered previously on the calendar for argument, had been disposed of,

Mr. Nash rose and proposed to read the affidavit of merits.

Mr. Brady, (who had in the meantime entered the Court,) appeared to object because, as he said, the order prescribed as place at which, and mentions or designates no officer before whom the cause is to be shewn.

Mr Nash—The law prescribes where the Court shall be held.

Mr. Brady insisted that there was no jurisdiction, inasmuch as this was a statutory proceeding conferring a special jurisdiction in which nothing is to be taken by intendment or implication.

Mr. Noyes, (for applicants,) argued that from inevitable necessity some must be chosen before Judge Woodruff, because he was the judicial officer by whom the order was granted.

The Judge decided the matter by affirming the jurisdiction of the Court over the matter in question.

Mr. Nash then went on and read the affidavits containing a statement of the alleged contemptuous conduct on the part of MacKellar, Webster, and McCann, on the last occasion on which they appeared before the Investigating Committee.

There o'clock having arrived, the Court adjourned until Friday the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The Schuyler Frauds.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Alexander Dennistoun vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This case stood for trial on the calendar, and Charles O'Conor appeared on the part of the plaintiff, a well-known English iron firm, who imported in 1854 a large quantity of railroad iron for the use of the Company. The latter, it is said, contend they are not liable to pay for, because as they allege, the owners of the iron gave credit to the defaulting President of the Company; and not to the Company in its corporate capacity. The litigation has been in various shapes before the Courts and the public, but this action is to test the liability of the Company for the acts of their President.

Geo. Sandford appeared for the defence, and obtained a postponement on account of the absence of an important witness.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Gross.

COWS AFLOAT—WHO IS TO SUFFER.

Patrick Ludlow vs. J. Hancox.—This was an action against the defendant as common carrier, to recover the value of a cow shipped on board the steamboat *Hero*, on passage to this City, the defendant being the master and owner of the boat. On the voyage the cow was unaccountably missing; it was supposed that not liking the life she suffered from sea-sickness, she incontinently took a leap in the dark and went to that bourne from whence neither lipods nor quadrupeds return. The value of the animal was put at $50.

On the part of the defence it was set up and proven that it was the custom to give the freighters of cattle a free passage in order that some one might take care of the beasts, and that they therefore consider themselves as concerned upon all liability, and hence held that such a custom was wrong and could not protect the master out of the pale of the common law rule which holds common carriers liable for loss under all circumstances. Judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the cow and the costs of the suit.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, to-day, 190 bbls. Pearls, and 693 bbls. Pots, together, 641 bbls.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, the day's sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo, within our previous range.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, but at drooping prices, the day's sales having been moderate in extent, while the rates accepted were, if anything, a shade under those annexed:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9	9	9	9
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11
Fair	11¼	11¼	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unchanged, the former being less sought after at lowered prices, while the latter are in lively request, at improved prices. The day's business consists of 14,700 bbls., here and to arrive, within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 62½	7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½	8 00
Straight State	7 87½	8 00
Fancy and Extra State	8 00	8 25
Mixed Western	8 00	9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½	8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25	8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00	8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25	8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½	8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½	8 50
Fancy Genesee	8 37½	8 62½
Extra Genesee	8 00	10 50

Canadian manifests less vigor, the day's business reaching only 650 bbls., common qualities to extra at $6 68½ ₩ bbl. Southern is active and firm, the transactions amounting to 3,100 bbls. at $8 56@9 75 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in brisk demand for home use and export at rising prices. The sales since our last reach over 54,000 bushels at $2 02@2 10 for Southern white; $1 92@1 93 for do. red; $1 97½@2 11 for inferior to choice Canadian white; $2 10 for Western white, and $1 60@1 81 for Western red, ₩ bushel. About 4,000 bushels Rye changed hands at $1 10@1 10½ ₩ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bushels, within a few days, at $1 35@1 50 ₩ bushel. It is quite scarce and much wanted. The latest Rochester *Democrat* received by us, contains a paragraph, to the effect that in that locality, "there has within a few days past been an unusual movement in Barley, a demand having arisen for the article in Philadelphia, and agents sent into this State to make purchases. They have in many cases bought up the crops upon the ground, paying farmers what the latter regarded as a fair price. In view of the doubt respecting the ultimate enforcement of the Maine Law, maltsters in this region have not been anxious to buy, and have no doubt been out of the market in consequence of their determination to shape the farmers' crops in the direction of grain, and thus influence their votes at the next election. But while the brewers here have stood aloof, the crop has been taken by foreign buyers, who visited the farmers at their houses and engaged the grain in anticipation of the harvest. Now that the demand for the local trade has risen, prices have gone up rapidly. Barley had been selling for nine shillings (sterling) the country buyers it is said, pay from ten to twelve shillings. Our maltsters are unwilling to quote from what he says, and, instead, some have gone East. Most has been engaged by Philadelphia houses to buy Barley and other produce for which the Cattaraugus Railroad has opened a new market to our good-mate. It is evident from the course which has been taken, that the competition is to be unusually keen to secure supplies. Many had reserves of Corn and hesitated. Corn is more firmly held, and on these is to be dealt doing after the demand for export will receive a fresh impetus. Oats are mixed at 47c. @ 48c. ₩ bushel, delivering inquiry and scarce.

HAY—Without change—500 bales sold.

HIDES—Increased receipts have checked the activity in the market to-day, and the sales amount to 25,000 of all kinds, but on the demand is good, prices are unchanged.

HOPS—Are quiet but firm, no sales reported.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more enquired after and brings $27@30, in small lots. ₩ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—No further sales of importance. Sheet greatly reduced. Holders very firm.

LEATHER—Mr Hull informs us that both the receipts and sales are to a fair extent, although there is but little submission in the market. For Hemlock the demand is steady. The most heavy sales in July and August have had the tendency to lower the demand later in the season. The stock in hand of the Eastern markets is quite light, and the demand therefore must be sustained. It cannot be expected that there will be any falling off in the demand or prices, as the present prices of the raw material scarcely pay the tanner a commission. Oak is in good demand, and prices fully maintained. The receipts of Hemlock during the week were 50,000 sides, and of Oak 12,327 do.; while the sales were 28,140 sides Hemlock, and 10,628 Oak—leaving a stock of 79,040 Hemlock, and 7,379 Oak.

LIME—Rockland can now be procured at 60c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl. There is still more offering.

MOLASSES—Nothing new of any consequence to report.

NAVAL STORES—There is rather more inquiry for Crude and Spirits Turpentine, as well as for common Rosin, but prices thereof are without any noticeable improvement. Tar is dull and heavy.

OILS—White, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is in better request, and now held at 94c.@95c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at strengthening rates. The day's sales consist of 700 bbls. in lots, at $21@22 for Mess; and $17@19 50 for Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. for to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, sales—200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 50@13 for Prime; $13@14 for Country Mess; and $16 50@17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $12@13 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter is dull and heavy; at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@25c. for good to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Was purchased to the extent of 180 tierces at $5 12½@5 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is still actively sought after, and is advancing.

SALTPETRE—Is much less freely dealt in at higher rates, which checks transactions therein.

SEEDS—Have not varied much.

SOAP—100 boxes Castile brought 11½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are unaltered.

SUGARS—The day's sales have been limited to 400 hhds. Cuba &c., in small quantities at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Buyers claim to ease. ₩ abatement, while holders adhere to previous full prices. Hence the inaction.

New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24,

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter, addressed by Mr. CLAY to a friend in Kentucky, and dated Washington, Sept. 16, 1844. It is the first letter which he has written since the nomination of the Whig National Convention, and is, therefore, the first authentic exposition of his views which we have had. It is, as will be seen, a full and explicit declaration of his opinions upon the Tariff, the Texas question, and the Bank question, and is, therefore, entitled to the most careful consideration of the people. We commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th inst., and I thank you for the kind sentiments which it expresses. I am truly grateful for the confidence which the Whig National Convention has reposed in me, and for the distinguished honor which the People have conferred upon me. I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which I shall assume, if I shall be elected by the People to the Presidency. I will endeavor faithfully to discharge my duty, and to carry into effect the principles and objects of the Whig party, as they are set forth in the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention.

I have been asked, in various quarters, to explain my views upon the Tariff, Texas, and the Bank, and I will proceed briefly to do so.

I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, to be so adjusted as to afford adequate protection to the various branches of American industry, and especially to those which are essential to the defence and independence of the country. I am in favor of specific duties, as the general rule, in preference to ad valorem duties, because they are less liable to fraud and evasion, and because they secure a more uniform price. I am in favor of discriminating duties, for the purpose of protecting our own navigation, and of encouraging the direct importation of the products of foreign countries. I am in favor of such a Tariff as will produce a sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, and to maintain the public credit, and provide for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. I am in favor of the observance of good faith towards the public creditors, according to the true spirit and meaning of the contracts between them and the Government. I am in favor of a Tariff which will not only produce revenue, but afford reasonable protection to the various branches of industry existing in the country. I am in favor of such a Tariff, in short, as shall place the Country, as far as may be practicable, in regard to the imposts, upon the same favorable footing upon which it stood in the year 1842, when specific duties were substituted for ad valorem duties, and when a large revenue was collected, and the payments into the Treasury exceeded the expenditures.

I am in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States, upon the principle of the Resolutions touching that subject, which were adopted by the Baltimore Convention. I am in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, if it can be effected upon just and fair terms, and can be secured against the danger of a foreign war. I am not in favor of the reannexation of Texas, upon any conditions, or at any time, which will not secure to the United States the right to establish the Western boundary of Louisiana, as it was ceded by France, and as it was understood by both parties to the cession, when the Florida treaty was negotiated. I am not in favor of the ann

THE LIBRARY

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one to do chamber-work and sewing, or to assist in the care of children, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; can both be well recommended. Call at No. 64 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; the other as nurse and chamber-maid, or would do general housework. Also, a good cook, washer and ironer, to go to the country. Apply at No. 204 Bleecker-st., corner of Minetta-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or to take care of children. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young Germans, sisters; one as waitress; the other can take care of children and assist in the work. Both have excellent City references. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children; the other can take charge of a house, or do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as chambermaid or waiter, and the other as cook, washer and ironer, or both being servants in a family, would prefer living together; and as a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; and is capable of taking charge of a house; the other is capable of chamber-work and sewing, and no objection to do the washing. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant young women, sisters; one as waitress; the other can take care of children and assist in the work. Both have excellent City references. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$24,000

SIXTY, TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$12,000 Sacramento City (Funded Loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1874.

$3,000 do. do. (Funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in Sacramento in 1858.

$1,000 do. do. (Funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York.

$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 6 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1860.

$5,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1865.

$1,000 do. do. (Funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1875.

$1,000 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bond.

Terms—10 per cent. on the day of sale [illegible] day.

GEORGE H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM, CEDAR AND CHARLES STREETS, [illegible] DAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Sheriff, [illegible]

$2,000 New-York and Erie Railroad Convertible Bonds [illegible]

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Convertible Bonds [illegible]

$4,000 Chicago and Galena Union Railroad 1st Mortgage [illegible] each

$25,000 Sacramento City, 5, 10 and 12 per cent. Bonds, due in 1858, 1865, 1868, 1874 and 1875. [illegible] each

$6,000 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bonds [illegible] each

$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York Sept. 1, 1858, interest payable the 1st March and 1st September of each year. [illegible] each

$500 Crescent Cement Company (Pennsylvania, $ 50 each

$500 Empire Mining and Manufacturing Co. [illegible] each

One-sixth of the net proceeds of the sale of [illegible] Allen, by order of the assignees, all the notes, accounts and bills of the assignors, and the assignee's interest in the copartnership property, due and to become due, to be collected by the assignees, and the balance payable to Allen, by the assignees, one-sixth of which to be paid to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, Sept. 27.

GEORGE COZZ, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On the most easily accessible terms to purchasers, rich silk curtains, stationary, paintings, &c.—HENRY H. PERRY & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 68 Canal-st., near Orchard-st., the entire stock of fashionable furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all beautifully and elegantly made in the most elegant style by Hutchins, consisting of [illegible] carved parlor suites in rosewood, de [illegible] chairs, sewing and easy chairs, rockers, marble top tables, bureaus and washstands; wardrobes, hat stands, extension dining tables, lounges and other bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, feather beds, &c. Also, a quantity of kitchen furniture, crockery, glass and china, &c. Goods packed on the premises, and carefully shipped.

Regular Sales at Auction will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Sales at auction at private residences attended to as [illegible]

J. & H. EASTLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of [illegible] crockery, glass and china, all kinds of common ware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Also, 100 packages glassware all kinds. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers. Goods will ready for examination [illegible] Catalogues now ready, and [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Monday), Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 Duane-st., all the furniture contained in the house, comprising sofas, rich damask curtains, mantelpieces, chairs, settees, mirrors, bureaus, wardrobes, crockery, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. &c., all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, PORK, SOAP, FISH, BEEF, &c.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Depot-st., corner of Washington-st., 1,000 boxes soap, 50 [illegible] pork, 1,000 [illegible] mackerel, 1,000 [illegible] codfish, cheese, starch, candles, preserves, teas, rice, sirup, coffee, spices, pickles, clocks, buttons, combs, coffee, drinking.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—At Long Slip, Westchester County, N. Y.—A house and about four acres of land situated in Spring-st., Long Slip, about ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. The house is in good order, and well adapted for the residence of a genteel family, and the grounds well stocked with a large variety of fruits, an excellent well of water and a good garden. For further particulars inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, Main-st., Long Island.

LONG ISLAND, Sept. 18, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COZZ, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 48 Canal-st., near Orchard-st., SYLVESTER STOVENS & CO. will sell at auction, the entire furniture of a family, by order of the mortgagee, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, in excellent order, recently been put in new action by the owner; elegant rosewood parlor, sitting-room and chamber furniture, in hair cloth and blue French chintz damask; mantel, pier and other mirrors; rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enameled furniture, elaborately carved and furnished with the most costly materials; elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, in rep, hair cloth and satin; marble top centre, pier, work and side tables; gilt-frame pier glasses, mirrors, lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, vases and ornaments, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, hall and stair oil cloth, hall stands, extension dining table, sofas, lounges, rockers, china and glassware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. Comfortable feather beds and mattresses, pillows, bedding, gilt frame mirrors, cane and fancy chairs, &c. Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. PERRY & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. PERRY & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Canal-st., near Orchard-st., the property of a gentleman removing from the City, an assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of velvet and 3-ply carpets; rosewood parlor furniture, in hair cloth; rosewood and walnut sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and reception chairs, white oak do., in hair cloth and brocatelle, mahogany bedsteads, bookcases, office desk, extension table with polished leaves; marble top dressing and other bureaus, washstands, chests, chairs, mirrors, oil and engravings, splendid rosewood case for silver, suite of splendid rosewood furniture in maroon and crimson brocatelle, 9 pieces, &c., &c. Also, 6 suits of superb window curtains, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, with white lace curtains, splendid hall clock; rosewood marble top pier table, full suite of rich rosewood carved furniture, in brocatelle, tapestry and rep, &c., &c.; rosewood marble top pier table; mahogany do. do.; rosewood marble top dressing bureau; mahogany wardrobe, engravings, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. The above can be examined on Monday morning, when catalogues will be delivered free of charge. Terms cash.

M. B. BULLS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, No. 679 Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures and lease of the retail fancy dry-good and millinery store belonging to the estate of Thomas Lockhart, jr., deceased. By order of

PETER B. SWEENY, Public Administrator.

The whole of the above will be sold in one lot, and offers an excellent opportunity to engage in business.

GEORGE COZZ, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction sale-rooms, 113 Nassau-st., a large and elegant stock of cabinet and household furniture, embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; sofas, chairs, sideboards, etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, rockers, centre tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at store. The whole to be sold positively to the highest bidder, by order of the assignee. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge. Catalogues at the store.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—From the Cabelines, in lots to suit City and country trade. TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., HENRY G. EVANS, No. 93 Pearl-st., will sell 100 crates w. g., c. c., Rockingham and common ware; china in sets of pieces; 100 pkgs. best glass ware; also, knives and forks, tea trays, waiters, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Bank, Railroad and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 62 and 64 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Wagnetin Loans, Western Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends. Liquidate Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—To be sold by order of the Sheriff, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. at NASH'S auctionroom, No. 316 Broadway, one first quality SEWING MACHINE, a gross boy of pocket-knives, a first sort and other wines; and splendid eight day clock; French china punch bowls, elegant plated trays plated mugs; beds, bedding, &c.; all warranted of first quality.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold on Monday, at 12 o'clock, twenty horses suitable for all purposes; also, new and second-hand carriages, single and double harness, side-saddles, &c. JOHN H. GAFFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE,
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered a remedy for the worst humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder Humor. He has now in his possession over 250 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula in the system.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure you. I never sold a medicine of it in all the land and asked a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known. I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 6 years, dessert spoonful; children from 2 to 6 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 198 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, KENNEDY, Harvey-st.; CARVER, WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agency for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway. J. W. CLACKNER, No. 51 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st.; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYNE, No. 375 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRISSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England and secured by the seals of the Emperor de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRISSEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. The effects are efficacious in a short time, and in old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life. If the Trissemar were universally adopted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence; thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRISSEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of numbers.

TRISSEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot benefit.

TRISSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in London at 244 Strand, and 229 Regent-st.; Paris at 8 Rue de Jardinet, and by Wilcox, Lallemand, Rous, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. F. A. BARROW, No. 31 Gracee-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Patentees or Agent for the United States, and every other State of America. Travellers requiring a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward duty on receiving a remittance. Mr. Barrow will forward the Trissemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. FERET'S
VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every WORM, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby restoring the many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold also by Druggists generally.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or confine him to a sick room, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and disappointed by delay, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many Years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of the Ovaria, Hemorrhages, &c. (800 pp., illust. 25 engs., for the first time, cloth, $1).

Every woman can have directly, by enclosing her own address and $1 (post paid), a book containing 800 pages, 25 engravings, and 100 valuable prescriptions, which will save her many times the cost of the book, if she is now afflicted with any of the symptoms described, and will secure her health and vigor for many years. Every woman who is pregnant, or who contemplates becoming so, should have a copy. Every wife should have a copy, that she may intelligently understand the nature of her complaints, and be able to write her husband understandingly, and tell him what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1855.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering many months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion realized of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing much matter touching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of Dr. Maurice had been made, by which all fear in that respect to me which I little conceived was possible. Had it been another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Bookseller, also T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Chestnut-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,324 New-York Post Office.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—No Sheridan, cholera morbus, or painful disease can exist when the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Pervous, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Inflammation, Pleurisy, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Swelling of the joints or Limbs, Sprains, Bruises, Burns or Scalds, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Pains and Aches in the back, Sides or Kidneys, pains about the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands of the System, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miserable you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, &c.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively, and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, &c., and every species of female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Up Stairs, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 280 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—DR. S. G. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is re-established at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. seems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being known as a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of 15 years' standing in our city, commit the health, comfort and delicacy, or one of their own sex to more superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other obstructions, in the professional, who are frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Elegantly illustrated with 245 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's plans for the removal of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York, where he receives from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sunday excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Journal of Commerce, Courier, Enquirer, Express, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL.—Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, was confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia rheumatism; medical aid failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief, so that he went about his business and was soon restored to health. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism, pains, bruises, weak lungs, &c. Made by B. B. NEWMAN M. D., 302 Hudson-st., a physician of over 20 years' practice. Price only 12½ cents.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted daily, at his office, on the most reasonable terms, in all diseases requiring medical skill. Dr. H. has had 20 years' practice in the City of New-York, and has never failed in curing any case he undertook, however long standing. Dr. H. cures without mercury, without confinement, without exposure, without change of diet, without hindrance from business, and without the publication of his name. Dr. H. cures Gonorrhœa in from 1 to 3 days; Gleet in from 1 to 3 weeks; Stricture in from 1 to 3 months; Syphilis in from 1 to 3 months; Seminal Weakness in from 1 to 3 months; Impotency in from 1 to 3 months; Nervousness in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Urinary Organs in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Skin in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Throat in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Nose in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Eyes in from 1 to 3 months; Diseases of the Ears in from 1 to 3 months; Rheumatism in from 1 to 3 months; Dyspepsia in from 1 to 3 months; Liver Complaint in from 1 to 3 months; Dropsy in from 1 to 3 months; Tumors in from 1 to 3 months; Ulcers in from 1 to 3 months; Fistula in from 1 to 3 months; Piles in from 1 to 3 months; Worms in from 1 to 3 months; Cancers in from 1 to 3 months; Tetter in from 1 to 3 months; Scrofula in from 1 to 3 months; Erysipelas in from 1 to 3 months; Female Complaints in from 1 to 3 months; Abscesses in from 1 to 3 months; Fever and Ague in from 1 to 3 months; Bronchitis in from 1 to 3 months; Asthma in from 1 to 3 months; Consumption in from 1 to 3 months; Hemorrhages in from 1 to 3 months; Neuralgia in from 1 to 3 months; Epilepsy in from 1 to 3 months; Paralysis in from 1 to 3 months; Deafness in from 1 to 3 months; Blindness in from 1 to 3 months; Insanity in from 1 to 3 months; Delirium Tremens in from 1 to 3 months; Hysterics in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Debility in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Headache in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Prostration in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Irritability in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Trembling in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Affections in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Weakness in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Diseases in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Complaints in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Disorders in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Derangements in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Irregularities in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Excitement in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Depression in from 1 to 3 months; Nervous Exhaustion

New-York Daily Times.

Medicated Inhalation.

From "Hunter's Medical Specialist."

NO. I.

"Were more present; to thinking minds, original seeds of spring for autumn will spring vast fields of new theorist and sound knowledge—to be further cultivated and enlarged."—RAMSAY.

As the treatment of consumption and kindred diseases of the lungs, by Inhalation, was first brought prominently to the notice of the public and profession of the United States by the editor of this journal, an explanation of this mode of practice will naturally be expected to form a peculiar and prominent item in its pages. There is, perhaps, no remedial means about which the mass even of educated physicians know so little, or entertain such vague and erroneous impressions, as they do in regard to the action and efficacy of medicated inhalations. But this is not surprising when we consider that the little which has been written on the subject is crude and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

The great error into which the earlier advocates of inhalation fell, was the vain search after a specific remedy for Inhalation, applicable to every form of pulmonary disease. Instead of striving to reduce the facts within their own knowledge and experience to systematic order, and, by availing themselves of the observations of others, to establish rules for future guidance, they occupied themselves in vain and jealous contentions with each other, about the relative merits of their respective remedies. This selfish and unphilosophic spirit could only lead to one result. The practice never obtained that importance to which it was entitled, but gradually passed into comparative forgetfulness, without having been submitted to any extended series of experiments, and before it was possible to form any estimate of its real value as a remedial means.

In the writings of the older Bennett; Crichton, Sundmore, Murray, Gannal, and Corrigan, there is nothing on which the physician can rely as a guide for the administration of medicines by inhalation. They prove, in fact, little more than the possibility and safety of introducing medicines into the lungs in a state of vapor. The medicinal agents employed by them were, in most instances, of a highly irritating character, and, in the form and manner recommended, possess but very limited curative powers. The apparatus used by them was imperfectly contrived for the purpose required, while opportunities for testing the success of their own views were very limited and imperfect. Thepropposing influences—the mutual jealousy existing among the advocates of the same practice—their want of experience—the injudicious selection of the most active and irritating remedies—and the want of suitable mechanical contrivances—it will readily be seen, were insuperable obstacles to the establishment of a new practice, in direct controversion of the writings and teachings of the medical schools of their day. But although they failed to establish the practice of Inhalation on a secure basis, their labors have not been fruitless. They acquired much of the practical knowledge which was useful, and so necessary to achieve, before any further progress could be made in the investigation; and in addition to this, it will not be difficult to show, that even their crude attempts, at the cure of consumption, were attended with much more success than has ever been obtained by any other form of medication.

The basis upon which this mode of practice rests may be explained in a few words. The air we breathe is most intimately concerned in the production of diseases than any other influence to which we are exposed. It is subject to changes in its *temperature*—in its *density*—in its *electrical condition*—and in the amount of *impurities* which it contains—all of which changes directly affect our feelings and our health. It impresses locally on the internal surface of the lungs, the influence of every change in its temperature and condition. Through the lungs it acts on the blood, and through the blood on every organ, and muscle, and nerve, and fibre of the body.

Either to some radical change in the air itself, or in the poisonous gases, vapors, and particles of which it is the carrier, is the causes of "continued fever," "the plague," "yellow fever," "cholera," "ague," "influenza," and many other maladies. Through the same [illegible] diseases, to spread from house to house, and from town to town, until it has traversed the globe. "Spasmodic Asthma" has unquestionably an atmospheric origin, and "whooping cough" we know to be transmitted from one child to another by the breath.

Now, in these diseases, the cause is *inhaled* into the lungs, and these *taken up* by the blood, which is thus vitiated, and the circulation of which carries the poison from organ to organ, depressing their vitality, and deranging their functions, until a chain of morbid disturbance is established which involves the entire body. This is the true source of all so-called idiopathic diseases.

There are other affections which spring directly from the action of the air on the mucous membrane lining the air passages. Of such are *catarrh, quinsy, laryngitis, croup, bronchitis* and *pneumonia*.

Consumption, in the adult, arises from a vitiated state of the blood, induced either by the respiration of *impure* air, or by *local obstructions*, as from catarrh or bronchitis, which interfere with its proper oxygenation.

Again, the state of the air influences powerfully the nervous system. Of this we have almost daily proof in the change in our *spirits*, and *feelings*, produced by the state of the weather. The despondency arising from this impression on the nervous system, gave rise to the old saying, "*this weather is suicidal*;" and there can be no doubt, that, in many instances, the depression amounts to a disregard of life. Sir James Johnson tells us that the sirocco, a blighting hot wind which prevails in Italy during the month of April, induces in travelers a suicidal tendency extremely difficult to restrain. We note these facts as evidence of the action of the air (possibly from a change in its *electrical state*) on the nervous system, but the probability is, that the influence is compound, and acts both on the blood and on the nerves.

We might mention other influences of the air, and its impurities, on our health, of a purely mechanical character, as the inhalation of the dust of workshops, which fixes, irritates, and finally causes ulceration of the delicate lining of the air tubes, giving rise to destructive disease; but our aim has been merely to draw attention to the fact that *the most prevalent and fatal diseases enter the system through the lungs.*

The knowledge of these facts, the strong indications of *nature*, the *rationality of acting on the system* through the same channel by which the cause of the disease gains entrance, the ease with which we can medicate the blood through the lungs, and the unquestionable importance of acting directly on the seat of the disease in all pulmonary affections, led us to turn our attention, early in our professional life, to a field of such vast and inviting inquiry—to seek for a remedy sufficiently potent to stay the ravages of pulmonary consumption. We were encouraged to believe, from the hopelessness of the disease, and the acknowledged inefficiency of every well known and customary treatment, that the cause of failure was to be found in the round-about and unnatural manner in which medicines had been administered, rather than in the nature of the disease itself, or the inefficiency of medicines. We observed that consumption manifests itself *first* in the lungs, and is induced, in the great majority of cases, by some cause which interferes directly with their function; that the oxygen of the air received by the lungs is the element of assimilation, and regulates, to the weight of a grain, the amount of nutriment which can be built up into the body. We knew that the digestion of food might be perfect in the stomach, and yet that the nutriment so prepared could not nourish the body without the lungs supplied the means of its appropriation. It was evident to us that the disease, by obstructing the air tubes and destroying the air cells, seriously diminished the quantity of air received, while in a corresponding degree the body shrunk from defective nutrition, and kept pace in its wasting with the encroachments made by the disease on the capacity of the lungs. And, from these facts, we became convinced, that if ever a successful treatment for consumption was found, it would be, not by striving to act on the lungs *through the stomach*, but in a persevering effort to restore their function, and the purity of the blood, by following the course of nature and inhaling the element to the lungs and *through* the lungs—the channel by which it had gained access to the system.

Imbued with this conviction, we began our historical research of the subject; we dug from among the medical treasures of past ages the forgotten writings of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Dioscorides, Celsus, Galen, Oribasius; Alexander Trallian, Rhazes and Avicenna, Severinus, Gideon Harvey, Sydenham and Morton.

We brought the cobwebs from the neglected volumes of Bruhier, Clayton, Wright, Thompson, Young, Gilchrist, Stannyan, Fothergill, Rush, Baillie, Beddoes, Mudge, Cullen, Macrey, Sundmore, Corregan, and Mudford; and waded through the French and German journals in the observations of Desault, Lieutaud, Jessert, Fourcroy, Carvisart, Dufresney, Boyle, Valentin, Louis, Andral, Laennec, Martin, Solon, Schenck, Fuster, Dufeissoux, Turck, Comeaux, Blache, Weiss, Bourgeois, Chevalier, Montmain, Tourtenelle, Lepelletier, Billard, Van Swietan, Desparres, Cannal, &c.

Having thus made ourselves acquainted with all that had been previously written on inhalation, we commenced our practical investigations with the advantage of their experience to encourage and direct us, and though we derived more aid from their failure than from their success, both contributed to lighten the labor of research and hasten its completion. We remodeled the inhaling instrument; and adapted it, both in the size and shape of the globe and in the length and calibre of the tubes, to the purposes required. We tested, experimentally, on our own person, every remedy that is volatile in its natural state, or which can be rendered so by moist or dry heat, and repeating our trials and confirming their results in the charities of an extensive practice, we thus acquired a practical knowledge of the action of inhaled medicines, not only on the lungs locally, but on the general system, by means of their absorption by the extended surface which the lungs present to the air. The crude materials of the past formed only the basis of researches, which on our part have been laborious, protracted, and practical to a degree seldom attempted, and never attainable but by those who, in the investigation of medical truths, devote themselves to a special object of inquiry. Having reduced the experience and observation of years to a systematized mode of practice, applicable to the various phases of pulmonary disease, we introduced it to the attention of the profession and the public of the United States in 1851. From that period we have constantly and with great success carried out the practice, and, in addition to the publication of a short treatise on diseases of the lungs, we reported from time to time numerous cases successfully treated by Inhalation. In the Autumn of 1853, encouraged by the favor with which the smaller work was received, we published a more comprehensive pamphlet, adapted both for popular and professional reading. The design of this work appeared to answer the purpose so well that, early in the Winter of 1854, we commenced the publication of a series of letters, eighteen in number, explanatory of the views entertained by us on the nature, causes, and treatment of affections of the throat and lungs.

In the month of March of the present year we gave to the Profession through the pages of the *American Medical Gazette* an exposition of the practice. The desire frequently expressed to us personally and by letter for further information, has, among other reasons, induced us to commence this journal; and we propose now to enter more at length into such details as appear to be requisite for a better understanding of the whole subject. We shall through these pages lay before the Profession and the Public, and as rapidly as the time which can be spared from our pressing professional engagements will permit, the results of our accumulated and increasing experience.

From a close observation of many thousand cases, and from experiments on our own person, we have arrived at the following conclusions in relation to the action of inhaled remedies:

1. That there are no medicines, which can be volatilized, that may not be inhaled with entire *safety*—providing the *dose* is known.

2. That the *dose*, of medicines by inhalation, cannot be determined or regulated by the quantities of the same medicines, necessary for a dose when given by the stomach.

3. That the *action* of most medicines, when *inhaled*, bears but a slight relation to the action of the same medicines when *taken* into the stomach; their use cannot, therefore, be altogether governed by those principles which guide us in their administration through the stomach.

4. That inhaled medicines not only act with greater energy as *local applications*, but also more speedily, and with greater power and certainty, than in any other form of administration, as *constitutional alteratives*.

5. That every local effect, such as *cleansing, soothing* and *stimulating*, which can be produced by local applications to ulcerations on the surface of the body, can also be produced on ulcerations in the lungs, by similar inhalations.

6. That the *old remedies* proposed for inhalation, such as *Chloroform, Ether, Tincture of Iodine*," the "*Vapor of Tar*," and "*Chlorine gas*," are too astringating in this form ever to be used, unless used with great judgment, to check the rapid progress that hasten the progress of the very disease they are employed to cure. Their efficacy as inhalants is limited, and they should never be employed except in combination with other remedies.

7. That the *temperature* at which medicated vapors should be inhaled depends on the kind of vapors it is necessary to employ, and on the effect to be attained by their use. Some substances are volatile at the temperature of the air, and may be inhaled *cold*. These are, however, few in number and in most instances very *irritating*. Others require to be *decomposed by dry heat*. These are mostly compound substances, and are either evaporated from a sand-bath, burned as *pastilles* or generated by chemical reaction, the vapor being diffused through the air of the patient's room. But the largest and most efficacious class of medicines used as inhalants are vegetable infusions and extracts. These are inhaled from water, of such temperature as to produce a vapor *of the warmth of the breath*, which, of all others, is the most natural, most agreeable to the patient's feelings, and the most curative in its effects.

We claim no merit for priority in suggesting the feasibility of inhaling medicines. To *inhale* is as natural as to *swallow*, and has probably occurred to the mind of every physician a thousand times. To claim a "*new system of inhaling*" is as absurd as it would be to claim the discovery of a new system of breathing, or a new passage to the stomach. But it is one thing to know that we *can* inhale medicines, and another to know what medicines we *ought*, and *in what proportions we should* inhale them to cure disease. The *former* is within the observation of every one, while the latter can only become known to the most profound physician *after long and patient experience*. It is not enough that he is experienced in the administration of *medicines by the stomach*. Some medicines, as has been already stated, bear no relation, either in dose or action, when inhaled, to the same medicines exhibited by the stomach. Some remedies which are so simple in their action when taken into the stomach, that we feel disposed to question whether they be not wholly inert, act with great violence when inhaled. Others again, which are potent in the stomach, are almost without apparent effect in the lungs.

We are prompted by experience when we affirm, that *theorizing in regard to the action of medicines is the* veriest quackery imaginable. There is but one test of their efficacy, and that is *success*. We *have no right to assume* any fact with regard to the therapeutic effects of any medicine; but whatever is *established as the fruit of experience* cannot be controverted, and is above all theory. The early experience of every physician, after being fully instructed in the principles of Inhalation, will surprise him by most unexpected results, and he will soon learn that all his knowledge, of the *doses* and *operation* of medicines in the stomach, is of little service as a guide to Inhalation.

We have attained the following results from Inhalation in the treatment of pulmonary disease:

1. In *chronic catarrh*, Inhalation, when combined with the daily use of the catarrh syringe, is an almost unfailing remedy.

2. In *chronic affections of the larynx*, uncomplicated with phthisis, and in *chronic bronchitis*, a proper and persevering use of the inhaler will seldom disappoint the patient of cure. In most cases the action is speedy and as apparently specific as in catarrh.

3. In *incipient consumption*, when the *constitution* is good and the general health but slightly impaired, Inhalation enables us to arrest the further development of the disease, to promote the absorption of the tubercles, and generally to attain complete restoration of the health.

4. In the *second stage* of consumption, when the depositions exist as *crude tubercles*, the disease being confined to a circumscribed part of one lung, and the constitution but slightly impaired, *cure* takes place in two ways: *first*, by absorption, sometimes followed by the deposition of calcareous matter; and *second*, by the softening of the tubercular matter and its expulsion from the lungs by expectoration, leaving an open excavation or *cavity*, which is subsequently cicatrized under the action of the inhaled vapors.

5. In the *last* and confirmed stage of consumption, *i. e.* when a greater or less portion of the lung is already broken down, forming an ulcerous excavation, the possibility of cure depends wholly on the extent of the disease, and the amount of constitutional taint and disturbance. If the destruction is limited to a part of one lung, and circumscribed by healthy lung, as is often the case, cure takes place by the cicatrization of the cavity, in the same manner as in the second stage.

If the disease, on the contrary, involves the *whole of one lung*, the prospects of recovery are greatly diminished; but still cure is possible, so long as the other lung retains its integrity and is unobstructed in its function. There are in this city many such cases, whose recovery, under treatment by Inhalation, from a condition almost hopeless, has exceeded so far that the cough and expectoration have entirely subsided, and they have gained considerably in flesh and strength. We have particularly observed in all such cases, that they remain stationary in flesh considerably below their former standard; which fact proves satisfactorily how entirely the capacity of the lungs regulates the appropriation of nutriment. They are easily put out of breath, the number of respirations per minute is increased to twenty and often to twenty-four, and in a corresponding degree the frequency of the pulse.

When *both lungs* are involved in extensive disease, cure is impossible, and it is folly ever to hope for so great an improvement in the healing art as to embrace these cases among the list of curable. The most that can be accomplished is to afford relief. We can generally cleanse the lungs from the mucus and pus which obstruct the bronchial tubes, and thereby add greatly to the ease of breathing. We can also soothe the cough and allay the irritation of the lung, so as to promote sleep and make the patient comparatively comfortable. But, in defiance of any skill within the power of man, death is inevitable—the duration of life is but a question of weeks or months.

6. In *spasmodic asthma*, depending on irritability of the pulmonary nerves, or arising from chronic bronchial disease, Inhalation affords prompt relief, and in the great majority of cases so alters the condition of the mucous membrane, and overcomes the morbid sensibility of the nerves, as to entirely break up the disease, even though of many years' duration.

7. In *whooping cough* Inhalation is prompt and radical, effectually breaking up the cough in from ten days to *four weeks*.

8. In *chronic pneumonia*, and in the acute form after the active symptoms have been subdued by antiphlogistic treatment, convalescence is greatly hastened and ensured by the use of warm soothing inhalations.

9. In *typhus* and *scarlet fevers* the bronchial complication, on which all the suffering and much of the danger depend, is promptly relieved by suitable inhalations.

10. In all *chronic coughs*, especially those affecting old people and arising from *dry or humid* bronchitis, or from morbid sensibility of the pulmonary mucous membrane, inhalation affords the greatest amount of relief and comfort.

These results are drawn from an extensive field of observation, embracing a very large number of cases, the history, progress, and termination of which we have carefully recorded. In the present instance, our desire is merely to introduce Inhalation to the profession as a systematized mode of practice, reserving the full elucidation of its principles until a future period. When we have completed the history of Inhalation we shall furnish a statistical report, showing the gross number of cases of pulmonary disease treated, the number of each form of disease, the number treated in the first, second, and third stages of consumption respectively, together with the proportion of recoveries and deaths in each.

In discussing the merits of Inhalation, it is our intention to deal in facts only, and we may as well state here, that we cannot consent to engage in any idle speculations, as to whether consumption arises from impaired function of the lungs, which we regard as the chief if not the only cause when occurring after five years of age, or is merely a secondary affection symptomatic of an inherited constitutional disease, as it is usually regarded. This latter opinion—this doctrinal diathesis—seems to us to have endured too long for the credit of medical science or the good of the afflicted. It certainly has been attended by no beneficial influence, either in extending our knowledge of the disease itself, or in advancing the efficacy of the treatment usually employed. It is a vague and unsatisfactory theory, and obviously calculated to baffle research and retard a true and philosophical explanation of the nature and cause of pulmonary consumption.

Inhalation, as a systematized mode of practice, is essentially distinct from that indiscriminate use of particular medicines which we have daily to deplore. When we have completed our explanations and laid the statistics of our practice before the profession, the whole matter will properly form a subject for review. But at the present time, we cannot but regard the physician as standing in the same relation to this practice that the student does to the principles of medicine. He knows nothing about it from previous education or *experience*, and requires to be not only *taught* the principles, but permitted to *observe* the practice, before he can become in any degree able to judge of its importance, or to employ it with success. Our daily experience furnishes ample proof of the correctness of this observation. Recently we were called to attend a gentleman suffering from *subacute* pneumonia, and after a careful examination of the state of the lungs, informed him, that his was no case for Inhalation at that time—in fact, that it would rather do him harm than good. "*But, Doctor*," said he, "*I have been inhaling*;" and, on inquiry, to our great astonishment we learned, that the medical man in attendance had actually ordered an inhalation of iodine, which he had been using for nearly a week. Of course the inflammation had been aggravated, and the patient's life perilled thereby. And let it not be supposed that the physician in question was a mere tyro in practice. He had the advantage of age, a high professional reputation, and now holds a professorship! Now, the cause of the doctor's error was very simple. A short time previous to the above occurrence, we were called to attend a case which had also been under his care. The disease was *chronic* pneumonia, ending in an abscess. He had pronounced the case hopeless, probably from supposing there were also tubercular depositions. This case rapidly recovered under Inhalation, and, doubtless, produced a strong impression on his mind. In the second case he was determined to be the first to propose Inhalation, and the experiment nearly cost his patient's life.

[To *be continued.*]

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNE'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNE, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

(Advertisement.)

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of SHAKSPEARE, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a gentlemanly proclamation in their dress to visit the popular establishment of ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The stupendous pantomime of the "Magic Pills" is to be brought out at this house to-night in magnificent style. Also, will be revived the Drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," in which Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. WILKINS and the company appear—the "Two Greggories" concluding.

(Advertisement.)

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 23 and 24 New-street.

(Advertisement.)

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

A notice of a marriage of Miss LOUISA CREW was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 21st inst., which, we are requested to say, is a malicious hoax, intended to injure the character of the young lady.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, by Rev. James MURRAY, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. WILLIAM MATTHISON, of Lowell, Mass., to Miss EMILY JANE MAGOWEN, of this City.

At St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Mr. Scott, in the presence of a large circle of friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRENCH to Miss SARAH MORTON, both of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 23, FRANCES MARGARETTA STRONG, twin daughter of John and Agnes Strong, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 128 Elm-st.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 21, ELIZA ATWELL, aged 2 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for Interment, from No. 347 Spring-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 22, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA IVES, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, L. G. KLINCK, No. 63 Charlton-st., on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, of dysentery, ELIZA VALENTINE, only daughter of Wm. L. and Margaret A. Burtis, aged 2 years, 2 weeks and 1 day.

The friends and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 23, after a lingering illness, ELIZA DAVOL, wife of Wm. H. Boop, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 195 Dean-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

☞ Providence Journal please copy.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 21, at his residence, DAVID B. WAKEMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, on Monday afternoon next, at 1½ o'clock.

At Port Chester, on Saturday, Sept. 22, FRANCIS EUGENE, youngest son of James B. and Sarah F. Boore, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

In Rhode Island, on Friday, Sept. 21, of consumption, THOMAS HADLEY COTTERELL, aged 25 years.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of his father.

At Saratoga, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 21, PHEBE T. BETTS, of this City, Mother, of bilious fever, in the 58th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	101	50	Hampshire Coal Co.	91
10,000	Virginia 6s	82 3/4	200	West Coal Co.	9 20
10,000	do.	b10 90	100	N. J. Zinc Co.	2
5,000	do.	s6m 90	100	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R.	b30 100
500	do.	b60 90	100	do.	s30 100
10,000	Missouri 6s	s60 92½	100	do.	s5 100
10,000	do.	s5 93	150	do.	b3 100
10,000	do.	s10 93¼	42	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	42 110
1,000	Mar. 1st M. Bds.	92½	50	do.	s10 110
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	72	100	do.	s30
50	do.	b60 72½	100	do.	b60
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	93	200	do.	s60
100	Niag. Trans. Co.	s30 12	200	Harlem Railroad	b60 27
100	do.	12	50	do.	s 27
500	do.	s60 20½	100	do.	s3 27
100	do.	s30 20	100	Reading Railroad	s30 64
100	do.	s30 20	150	do.	s30 64
50	Penn. Coal Co.	102	750	do.	s5 64
855	Cumberland Coal Co.	24	400	do.	s30 64
100	do.	s3 25	200	do.	b15 64
100	do.	s3 25	200	do.	s15 64
100	do.	s30 25	600	do.	b30 64
100	do.	s30 25	200	do.	s30 64
800	do.	s60 25	200	Hud. River R. R.	b30 42
1160	do.	s60 27	25	Sixth-av. R. R.	70
100	do.	s10 28	300	Cleve. & P. R. R.	b60 72
50	do.	s5 28	50	do.	s5 72
100	do.	s30 28	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b5 100

SECOND BOARD.

50	Canton Company	s10 28½	100	Cumber. Coal Co.	28½
30	Penn. Coal Co.	b3 102	50	do.	b30 27
15	Erie Railroad	94	100	do.	b10 28
200	do.	s30 65	50	Niag. Transit Co.	28
100	do.	s60 64½	100	Rodeo Riv. R. R.	s30 72
200	do.	s60 64½	50	Harlem Railroad	s30 27
200	do.	b5 64	50	do.	b5 27
50	do.	s5 64	200	Reading Railroad	s30 64
200	do.	b30 64	50	do.	s30 64
100	do.	b3 64	700	do.	s60 64
100	do.	s3 64	300	do.	s5 64
400	do.	s5 64	200	do.	b5 64
150	do.	s30 64	200	do.	s5 64
100	do.	s30 64	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s5 100

MONDAY, Sept. 24—A. M.

The course of Money and Stock affairs the past week was to very considerable activity, without additional pressure for accommodation in the former, and to partial improvement in the latter. The Bill Brokers report that no large sums of prime mercantile paper press on the market, outside the offerings at Bank, while the wants of the Stock people, owing to the heavy speculative movement in Erie, Reading and a few other Stocks, have been large, on temporary loan. The rate of interest was pretty uniform at 7 ₰ cent., though the differences paid at the Brokers' Board between Cash and time contracts were nearer 10@12 ₰ cent., and in some cases double interest. There is a partial offering of single name first-class paper at 8 ₰ cent., and of names not generally known, as in this credit, at 9@10 ₰ cent. The rates of Foreign Bills have been firm for three or four packets, part on France and Germany, and the leading drawer on Paris has been a large shipper of Gold. The appearance of the Sterling market for the Collins steamer on Wednesday was in favor of easier terms, and no Specie went by that opportunity. How far the change of money, offering in London, and the somewhat sudden advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, advised by the steamer which arrived on Wednesday night, may influence exchanges this week is not yet known. The same packet brought favorable accounts for our Breadstuff market and very considerable orders from the Continent for Grain and Flour, but present supplies at this port beyond the local wants for consumption and milling are not sufficient to create a large amount of Bills. The export movement of these staples, however, is on the increase and amounted last week to $446,595, against only $186,375 the same week last year. We quote Sterling 109¾@109¾, Bank and Bankers' signatures; 109¾@109¾, Commercial names. Francs 5.12½ to the dollar. The advance in the Stock market was confined to a few of the Road shares—Erie 2 ₰ cent., Rock Island 3, Hudson 1, and Galena 2 ₰ cent, and to Illinois Central Bonds 1 ₰ cent. The remainder of the list was barely steady, with a disposition on Friday and Saturday to press State Stocks. The market for Erie & Reading closed strong on Saturday.

The Foreign Trade at this port, for the week, amounted, in the Import of Foreign Merchandise, *including the Dry Goods Trade in our* last paper, to $2,719,584, against $2,696,341 same week last September. More than one-half the Dry Goods return, say $816,514, is made up of Silks, the trade of which has very sensibly increased since July. The Sugar and Coffee import continues light, though this has not materially aided the speculation in the former, which, for the past week, has been quite at a stand, and the sales light at the extreme prices. For the calendar year, 1855, to the present date, the total import of Foreign Merchandise, by our semi-official weekly tables, is $106,781,000 against $143,624,000 to corresponding date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week just closed, amounts to $1,340,074 against $934,251 same week in last September; and for the calendar year, exclusive of Specie, the Export is $42,375,000 against $47,009,000 to same date in 1854. The Specie Export of the week, entered at the New-York Custom House, was $922,254, the whole of which, with the exception of about $11,000, went out in the steamers *Arago* and *Ariel* for Havre, on Saturday, against $1,698,000 same week last year. For the calendar year, to the present time, the direct export of Specie from New-York is $24,104,000, against $39,963,000 to corresponding date last year. From the ports of New-York and Boston—the latter being used exclusively by the Cunard steamers this season—the Export sums up $35,997,000 against $34,356,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold at New-York for the year, to present date, are $26,537,441 against $35,191,266 in 1854. Nothing was received from that quarter last week, nor was there any arrival during the corresponding week last September. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,578,148 against $6,313,304 at the close of the previous week. This difference and the outgo to Europe makes an apparent drawback against the Bank averages of $1,097,598; but as the principal shipments were not made until Saturday, the effect upon the average Specie reserve of the week, to be declared this afternoon, is not likely to exceed half a million of dollars. The reserve on the last statement was $12,213,240. We hear of no important movement to or from the interior, and only about $50,000 to Canada. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1854.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,156	$167,620	5,811	$279,110
Flour, bbls.	4,143	46,719	20,324	247,148
C. Meal, hhds. & bbls.	232	2,320	2,023	13,029
Wheat, bush.	97,781	99,304	111,135	94,461
Corn, bush.	97,781	99,304	111,135	93,402
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,466	23,476	3,740	54,993
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	261	2,426	2,913	24,000
Total produce		$339,353		$776,779
Miscellaneous		604,000		563,296
Total for the week		$943,353		$1,340,075

The project of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, as stated the other day, has passed into new hands. The names of the Direction we recapitulate: David Leavitt, William Chauncey, Lowell Holbrook, Le Roy M. Wiley, E. B. Wesley, Fisher Howe, Charles A. Macy, Lucien D. Coman and Coventry Waddell, of New-York; E. M. Gilbert, of Utica; George W. Stanton and George V. Thatcher, of Albany. Mr. MACY has been made Vice President and Mr. STANTON Treasurer. The head of the Board will not at present be designated. Deference will be paid, on this important point, to the views of the Bondholders of the Company. The wealth and responsibility of the new Direction, and the individual interest which each has taken in the stock of the enterprise, will command a good share of confidence. The investigation which they have instituted and reported upon through a Committee of their own number, on the character of the work, its cost, the value of its land grants and the prospects of traffic, will have to do the rest. The report has just been printed. Mr. Wesley, Mr. Coman, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Macy and Mr. Chauncey were of the Committee. The transfer of the work from the original projectors, we may premise, resulted from no fault of theirs, as corporators, but from the breaking down of certain large contractors under them during the hard times of 1854. They incurred, in good faith, an expenditure of $506,798 in grading and masonry, and $150,586 in engineering, land damages, agencies and interest paid. They transfer this to the new management and cancel all outstanding Bonds of the Company, in order that its finances may be taken up afresh and free from mortgage encumbrance. The late President, Mr. WADDELL, is retained in the present direction. The Money features of the project are, that $4,000,000 shall be raised on a single first mortgage, and $6,000,000 by stock subscription, as the progress and wants of the work require the cash. The mortgage security, other than the work and its equipment, is the land grant of half a million of acres, one half given by act of the State Legislature, and the other donated by individuals along the proposed line. The absolute title to these lands was made a condition precedent before the present parties would enter upon their duties. It has been secured. The length of the line is 180 miles. The Eastern Division, which will first be completed, is about 80 miles, presenting a down grade to tide water, similar to the grade of the Reading Road, capable of a tonnage in lumber, corn, wood and iron ore, supplied from the immediate vicinity of the track, of 1,300,000 tons ₰ annum, out of 1,650,000 estimated for the whole line both ways.

The very peculiar, and, as yet, almost primitive character of the country through which this road is to pass—taking in the entire County of Hamilton and large sections of Warren, Essex, Fulton, Clinton, Franklin and Herkimer, in the State of New-York—has already been sketched in a series of letters from the editor of this paper, and recently published under the general title of "A Week in the Wilderness." The vast resources of the forest, hitherto but partially explored; the richness and inexhaustible productive capacity of the Adirondack Iron district, and the agricultural capabilities and water privileges of the lands, were all respectively referred to, and we have now only to add that while railway facilities must be conceded as an absolute necessity to the development of the wealth of such a region, the business and profits of the railway itself, when once completed, or when it shall have penetrated to the summit level which is to be the terminus of the Eastern Division, are reasonably made out by the survey and estimates of the Chief Engineer, and the late investigation and report of the Committee of Directors. The report estimates the ultimate movement of freight—most of it to be realized after the Eastern Division shall have been put in operation—as follows:

GOING WESTWARD FROM THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

	Tons.
To the junction with Adirondack R.R., way freight	20,000
To Herkimer and Hamilton Counties	10,000
To Lewis County	5,000
To Jefferson County and roads at Watertown	12,000
To intersecting Railroads at Carthage	10,000
To Lake Ontario	30,000
From Adirondack R. R. Junction to Lake Ontario	60,000
From Centre of the Wilderness to Carthage Railroads and Black River Canal	113,000
Amount going West	320,000

GOING EASTWARD.

From Lake Ontario, freight	120,000
From Jefferson County	40,000
From Railroads and Canal at Carthage	40,000
From Lewis County	20,000
From Centre of Wilderness and connecting Lakes	200,000
From Adirondack R.R. Junction, through and way	370,000
Amount going East	1,290,000
Total freight, both ways	1,650,000
Estimated gross receipts from this traffic	$3,930,000
From passengers, 1st class	80,000 $270,000
From passengers, 2d class	15,000 50,000 320,000
From Mail and Express Freight	60,000
Grand total—Earnings from all sources	$3,990,000
On a cost of	$16,000,000

Of which cost the land grants are to bear an important part; the funds granted being classified as follows:

	Acres.
1. Good pine timber lands	50,000
2. Lands containing cherry, cedar, cucumber, tamarack, oak, elm, birch and ash, all valuable for manufacturing and special uses, and some of which are mineral lands	12,000
3. Good spruce timber lands	120,000
4. Good Hemlock lands, valuable for plank, boards and bark	100,000
5. Lands valuable, because connected with hydraulic privileges, and for town lots	12,000
6. Lands valuable for its cord wood, and for agricultural purposes	225,000
Total	500,000

The comparison of the Eastern grade with the Reading Road is made with much emphasis and confidence by the report, and the running or transportation expenses assumed, as in the case of the Reading, at about 45 ₰ cent. That the down freights in Lumber, Cord Wood, Ores, &c., will prove as abundant as the Schuylkill Coal which is now taxing the capacity of the Reading to the extent of two and a quarter millions of tons ₰ annum, there would seem to be no other doubt than the one arising from the inducements held out to the settlement of this wilderness country. To this point we may as well quote from the suggestions of the *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday:

"The paramount inducement to the construction of the road is to reach and open to a